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Forest Service



United States
Department of
the Interior



Bureau of Land
Management

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project

Economic and Social Conditions of Communities:

**Economic and Social
Characteristics of Interior
Columbia Basin Communities
and an Estimation of Effects
on Communities from the
Alternatives of the Eastside
and Upper Columbia River
Basin Draft Environmental
Impact Statements**

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February 1998

Economic and Social Conditions of Communities:

Economic and Social Characteristics of Interior Columbia Basin Communities and an Estimation of Effects on Communities from the Alternatives of the Eastside and Upper Columbia River Basin Draft Environmental Impact Statements

A Report Prepared by the

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project

**U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management**

For further information contact:

Susan Giannettino, Project Manager
Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project
304 North 8th Street, Suite 250
Boise, ID 83702
Telephone 208/334-1770

or

Geoff Middaugh, Deputy Project Manager
Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project
112 E. Poplar Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362
Telephone 509/522-4030

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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Please reply to:

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project



112 East Poplar Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362
(509)522-4030 Fax:(509) 522-4025
TTY:(509)522-4029



304 N. Eighth Street
Room. 250
Boise, ID 83702
(208)334-1770 Fax:(208)334-1769

Date: March 3, 1998

Dear Reader:

Attached you will find the Report, *Economic and Social Conditions of Communities*, prepared by the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. This analysis was prepared in response to the agreement between the Eastside Ecosystem Coalition of Counties and the Project to provide a more complete characterization of communities and effects. The Report also responds to Congressional direction in Section 323 (b) of the Department of The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-83) to: "analyze the economic and social conditions, and culture and customs, of the communities at the subbasin level within the Project area and the impacts the alternatives in the draft EISs will have on those communities."

The report contains an analysis of the economic and social conditions of communities in a 144 million acre region addressed in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Forest Service (FS) Draft Environmental Impact Statements (DEISs). The analysis provides additional data on economic and social conditions and impacts based on the management alternatives presented in the DEISs and standardized industry category data, such as agriculture, wood products manufacturing and mining. Economic impacts associated with non-standardized industries (such as recreation) and non-resource related industries that locate in the region because of resource-related amenities (such as high-tech firms) are not fully addressed in this report. However, this Report recognizes, and the DEISs discuss in greater detail, the fact that the economic contribution of recreation uses on Federal lands is large and growing.

To get a full understanding of the social and economic conditions in the Interior Columbia Basin, one should also review the DEISs and the science documents they reference. This Report narrowly focuses on communities and should be considered in context with the other information that is present.

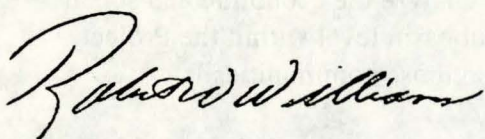
In Part 2 of this Report, the estimation of effects of DEIS alternatives focused on communities that specialize in certain traditional industries commonly associated with BLM and FS land management, such as mining, agriculture (grazing), wood products manufacturing, and Federal government (BLM and FS employment). Based on environmental effects presented in the DEISs, the impacts each alternative could have at the community level are described in terms of trends. The estimated impacts may vary depending on the outcome of certain variables, for instance, variable funding.

Like any indirect and quantitative survey procedure for measuring something, it is not perfect. Some who review this Report may not agree with a characterization of a community they live in or know of. In any classification system, there is a chance of error. In this study, industry

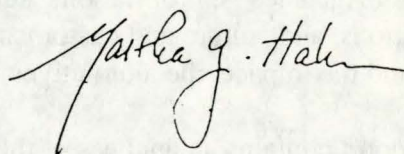
specialization is based on percent employment in each industry. The percent employment for 423 communities in the Basin was determined by disaggregating county employment data to communities using phone book business listings. In addition, broad industry categories can mask locally important industries, and employment in a community can change dramatically from year to year. Still, even with these potential sources of errors, preliminary reviews have shown that these study results accurately represent communities across the Interior Columbia Basin.

Attached to this letter are "Questions and Answers" which we have prepared in anticipation of some issues likely to be raised by the Report. We welcome and encourage your comments on this Report. You may send comments to either the Project office in Boise or Walla Walla, and we will consider them, along with comments on the DEISs, as we prepare the Final Environmental Impact Statement. **The comment period has been extended until May 6, 1998, to give the public reasonable time in which to review and comment on this Report and the DEISs. Your comments must be postmarked by that date to be considered.**

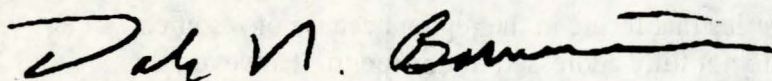
Sincerely,



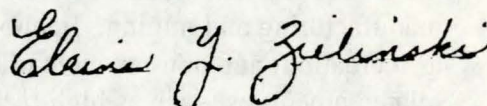
ROBERT W. WILLIAMS,
Regional Forester, Pacific Northwest Region
USDA-Forest Service



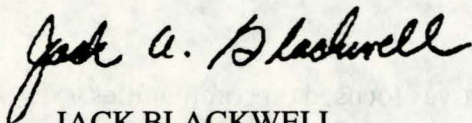
MARTHA G. HAHN,
State Director - Idaho
USDI-Bureau of Land Management



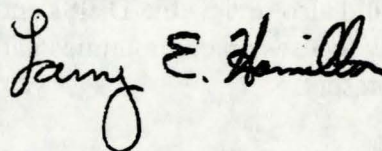
DALE BOSWORTH,
Regional Forester, Northern Region
USDA-Forest Service



ELAINE Y. ZIELINSKI,
State Director - Oregon/Washington
USDI-Bureau of Land Management



JACK BLACKWELL,
Regional Forester, Intermountain Region
USDA-Forest Service



LARRY HAMILTON,
State Director - Montana
USDI-Bureau of Land Management

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF COMMUNITIES QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INTERIOR COLUMBIA BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT

GENERAL

1. *How is this analysis different from the one presented in the Draft EISs?*

This report, *Economic and Social Conditions of Communities*, generally is a refinement of the descriptions and analyses presented in the Draft EISs. It augments the information already presented at the county and regional levels by adding another level of interpretation, the community level. The community-level results expressed in this report do not change the effects that were described for the county and regional levels discussed in the Draft EISs.

2. *How does this report meet the congressional direction expressed in the 1998 Interior Appropriations Bill?*

Part 323(b) of the Appropriations Bill directs the ICBEMP “to the extent practicable, [to] analyze the economic and social conditions, and culture and customs, of the communities at the subbasin level within the Project area and the impacts the alternatives in the draft EISs will have on those communities.” In response, this report includes: (1) a community-level analysis of economic and social characteristics of communities in the interior Columbia Basin, and (2) an estimate of effects of the alternatives on communities.

The economic and social characteristics part of the report (Part 1) includes the following information:

- ▶ A social and economic characterization of 543 communities in the interior Columbia Basin (with subbasins identified for each community, Table 1-2);
- ▶ An identification of towns that are and are not geographically isolated from larger cities;
- ▶ A profile of the specialized industries in each of 423 interior Columbia Basin towns (based on percent employment in 12 broad industry groups);
- ▶ An identification of 16 community categories that are used to describe and compare towns with different attributes and industry specializations; and
- ▶ Tables, figures, and maps for readers to investigate additional questions.

The effects analysis portion of this report (Part 2) presents:

- ▶ An overview of past community changes in the interior Columbia Basin;
- ▶ An assessment of possible impacts of implementing each of the Draft EIS alternatives on categories of economically specialized communities; and
- ▶ A discussion of cumulative impacts.

The report responds to congressional direction to include local “custom and culture” information through the concepts of isolation, proximity to Federal land, and industry specialization; these are all concepts that relate to the custom and culture of a certain area.

Part 323(a) of the Interior Appropriations Bill also contains direction related to: planning, policy, and project decisions; estimations of time and cost to accomplish the decisions; estimated production of goods and services for the first five years; and decision-making priorities regarding appropriations. Response to this portion of congressional direction will be completed prior to the completion of the Final EIS and the Record of Decision.

3. *Will this affect the timeline to complete this project? If so, when do you see it coming to a conclusion?*

In order to provide the public with adequate and reasonable time to read and comment on this report, we have extended the public comment period for the Draft EISs from February 6, 1998, to May 6, 1998. Other than the comment period extension, release of this report is not expected to further affect the project timeline. Completion of the Final EIS and issuance of the Record of Decision are still expected in 1999.

4. *Does this report tell me how many jobs will be affected in my community?*

No. The report discusses the estimated effects of the ICBEMP alternatives on economic and social *trends* in *types* of communities in the project area. It does not provide specific numbers of jobs affected by the EIS alternatives in specific communities or drainages. The specific number of jobs in a community depends on many factors, not all of which are related to the Draft EIS alternatives (see question #5 below).

5. *Why ISN'T the report more specific about the impacts on individual communities?*

We cannot provide with any degree of certainty, location-specific impacts of the Draft EIS alternatives. In large part this is because the Draft EIS alternatives themselves are not location-specific; by design the alternatives provide broad-based management direction to frame or guide local decisions. Those local decisions will continue to be made with the involvement of community citizens, governments, and interest groups. The specific effects of local decisions, such as the number and kinds of jobs affected, can be estimated only at the time those decisions are made.

Furthermore, there are limitations on the kinds of data available to prepare an economic and social report of impacts on individual communities from broad-scale management direction over such a large area, making it appropriate to discuss categories and trends but not specific characteristics and effects. For example, in some industries, employment data are not commonly gathered or reported in the kind of detail that would enable more specific characterizations and effects projections to be made.

6. *How will this information be used in the Final EIS?*

This information will be considered by the EIS Team in the preparation of the Final EIS, along with other concerns expressed during the public comment period on the Draft EISs. The selected alternative announced in the Record of Decision will be based on consideration of all aspects of the Final EIS analysis, including the social and economic effects of the alternatives on communities.

DETAILS OF THE REPORT

7. *How can we interpret this information to get an accurate picture of the economic importance of recreation on public lands?*

Recreation was identified in the Draft EISs as an important employment sector and generator of income. Chapter 2 of the Draft EISs identifies that the project area provides recreational opportunities of local, regional, national, and international importance and federal lands within the basin supply substantially greater amounts of available outdoor recreation opportunities when compared to the national average.

The Economic and Social Conditions of Communities Report used employment data to characterize the industry specialization for 423 communities in the basin. Since recreation is not classified or measured as a standard industry category, neither employment nor income data are regularly collected. Without these data, the recreation ‘industry’ is left out of the specialization analysis completed for Part 1 of this report.

The absence of a specialization analysis for the recreation industry does not mean it is not important in some communities; it just means that the data at hand are not adequate to determine such a specialization. However, it was shown that 119 communities have an economic specialization in ‘services’, and some of the businesses in the services economic sector may depend on Federal lands for nearby recreational opportunities. The economic contribution of recreation uses on Federal lands is acknowledged as being large and growing.

While data were not available to indicate which specific communities rely on BLM- or Forest Service-administered lands for recreation-generated income and employment, Part 2 of this report provides a general discussion on recreation uses and community benefits from recreational opportunities on Federal lands. The analysis of effects on recreation is based on information presented in the Draft EISs and the ICBEMP *Evaluation of Alternatives*. The Draft EISs identified several counties where recreation and tourism play a large role in county economics and was based on a national study. One of the main conclusions ICBEMP scientists drew from their work, was that recreation use generates far more jobs than other uses of Forest Service- and BLM administered lands. Recreation provided by these public lands contributed about 15 percent of total jobs, area-wide. It is expected that communities within these ‘recreation counties’ may be among those most affected by changes in recreation supplied by Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. Using this general approach, this report presents overall effects on recreation activities by alternative, and the general socio-economic effects that may be experienced under implementation of each alternative.

8. *Why does the report focus on whether a community is ‘isolated’ or not? In this technological age of instant telecommunications, isolation seems to be an outdated concept.*

Economic development specialists generally agree that smaller communities geographically isolated from larger population centers have fewer economic choices than more populated areas. They are less likely to be economically diverse and more likely to depend heavily on a few major industries for their economic prosperity. Isolation has long been a factor studied in regard to resource dependence issues and continues to be raised as an important consideration in rural

areas. For the purposes of this study, we defined 'isolated' communities by their distance from larger cities. The specific method used to define isolation is called the 'city circle method', described in Part 1 of the report.

9. ***Why were only certain industries discussed in this report? There are other industries and businesses out there besides agriculture, timber, mining, Federal Government employment, and recreation.***

Part 1 of the report discusses 12 industry categories, which represent a condensation of 22 industry categories measured by C. Harris in his 1996 study, *Rural Communities in the Inland Northwest: Characteristics of Small Communities in the Interior and Upper Columbia River Basins*. The 12 categories are very broad, each encompassing numerous more specifically defined industries. For example, the category of 'agriculture' includes grazing, crops, fishing, hunting, trapping, and forestry. The industry categories for which study findings were most prominent included: agriculture, agriculture services, wood products manufacturing, mining, and Federal Government; over 70 percent of the communities in the interior Columbia Basin are most specialized in one of these five industry categories.

The agriculture, wood products manufacturing, mining, and Federal Government industries are also influenced more directly than many others by Federal land management decisions. Therefore, the effects analysis in Part 2 focused on these categories. Agriculture is further refined in Part 2 to highlight grazing in particular; the Federal Government category is also refined by focusing on BLM and Forest Service employment. In addition, because publicly owned Federal lands in the interior Columbia Basin provide very large recreation benefits to residents and visitors, a general analysis of effects of the alternatives on recreation is also included in Part 2. The cumulative effects analysis in this report incorporates additional categories and economic specializations.

10. ***Why were only certain communities included in this report? You talk about 543 communities in the project area... but only about a dozen towns are used as examples when discussing effects, and my town isn't even ON the list of 543 communities.***

The vast majority of communities in the 98 counties and seven states in the project area were characterized in Part 1 of the report. The list of 543 communities is provided on Table 1-2, beginning on page 31. The list was compiled from data collected for the 1996 Harris study, *Rural Communities in the Inland Northwest: Characteristics of Small Communities in the Interior and Upper Columbia River Basins*, and the ICBEMP project's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database. A few towns do not appear on the list because of limitations in the database. Among the 543 communities that are listed on Table 1-2, employment data were available for only 423 communities, so the detailed analysis of industry specialization is presented only for those communities (see Table 1-3, beginning on page 49). Examples of communities of various types were then used to illustrate the effects analysis in Part 2 of the report; full lists of communities in each category are provided on Tables 2-7 through 2-10, beginning on page 101. Any community not on the lists should be able to identify social and economic features of listed communities comparable to its own and estimate the likely effects of the Draft EIS alternatives based on similarity to listed or example communities.

11. How old is this information, and how accurate is it? Things are changing so fast, some of the information already looks out of date.

The report is based, in large part, on data collected as part of a study by C. Harris, *Rural Communities in the Inland Northwest: Characteristics of Small Communities in the Interior and Upper Columbia River Basins* (1996), on the ICBEMP *Scientific Assessment* (1997), and the ICBEMP *Evaluation of Alternatives* (1997). Additional information for Part 2 of the report was derived from a report by L. Frewing-Runyon, *Importance and Dependency of the Livestock Industry on Federal Lands in the Columbia River Basin* (1995). Community employment data were collected in 1995. BEA employment data were based on a projection of 1993 employment data to 1995. (The BEA does not report employment data every year. Employment data for the in-between years are projected.) Employment data for wood products manufacturing were provided by the State offices that compile labor statistics for Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. The most current data were used (either 1993 or 1994 depending on the State.)

The report describes economic conditions at the time the data were collected. But economic conditions can change quickly, and findings for particular towns may be different now than they were in 1995. For example, Joseph and Hines, Oregon, are shown as being specialized in wood products manufacturing, but wood products employment in these communities has decreased since the data were collected.

Still, such data are appropriate for the kinds of characterizations and effects analysis in this report, which are based on types of communities and trends of economic and social conditions rather than on specific characterizations of every individual town. The information is sufficiently reliable for providing a relative comparison of alternatives that will allow the decision makers to understand how the alternatives could affect communities and counties differently.

12. What's the difference between 'industry specialization' as presented in this report, and 'resource-dependency' as discussed in the Draft EISs?

The relationship of an industry to the economic and social welfare of communities in which it exists has often been framed in terms of a 'community dependence' on that industry. The Draft EISs discussed 'resource dependency' primarily with respect to timber dependency, commonly put in the context of 'timber-dependent communities' (see Chapter 2 of the Draft EISs).

Resource dependency was defined in the Draft EISs generally by looking at the size of a community and the percent of employment associated with timber harvest and processing. Some 29 communities with small populations, 'dependent' on timber and located in counties with low population densities, were considered to be most at risk to changes in Federal forest policy.

This report provides additional analysis and insights into the industry-community relationship. This study does not judge whether a community is or is not dependent on any industry. Rather, it identifies the industries in which a community is specialized and the extent of that specialization. Specialization in an industry indicates that the industry is a basic or 'export' business that contributes jobs and income important to a community. Planners and policy makers can use this specialization analysis along with other pertinent information to address issues of economic concern, such as resource dependence, economic diversity, or the performance of important basic industries.

13. Does this report clarify the relationship between Federal lands and interior Columbia Basin communities?

This report makes an effort to describe how the use and condition of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands could affect the economic and social conditions of communities. Part 1 of the report describes the economic contributions of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands to a variety of uses. It calculates the percent of lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM near communities and explores the implications of this relationship. It also identifies communities with Forest Service and BLM offices, and discusses the economic and social contributions of those offices to communities. In Part 2, we present an analysis of how the Draft EIS alternatives might affect communities through impacts on employment of Federal agency staff and contractors hired to manage Federal lands.

14. What are you trying to do with this—are you trying to prioritize one town above another?

No prioritizing of one community over another is intended. This analysis provides general characteristics and an estimate of relative effects of the alternatives on project area communities. The numbering of communities from 1 to 543 in Tables 1-2 and 1-3 was a random numbering system for reference purposes and has no connection to an attempt to prioritize communities.

15. How can we interpret this information to get an accurate picture of the importance of the livestock industry and ranching jobs? In this report, grazing is lumped under the industry specialization called 'agriculture', and it gets lost in the overall discussion of economic and social contributions to the community.

The analysis in Part 1 of the report is based on a certain methodology to determine which industries in each community are 'specialized'. The broad industry categories used in the analysis—which were derived from data collected as part of the 1996 study *Rural Communities in the Inland Northwest: Characteristics of Small Communities in the Interior and Upper Columbia River Basins*—often contain a number of specific industries under a broader umbrella. The agriculture category, for example, includes both agriculture crops and agriculture livestock, or grazing. The data reported that 266 communities are specialized in agriculture, but because employment in the livestock industry was not collected apart from the larger agriculture industry, an analysis of employment specialization for the livestock industry could not be done for Part 1 of the report.

In Part 2 of the report, additional information was used to analyze the effects of the alternatives on the grazing component of the agriculture category. Many of the 266 agriculture-specialized communities have strong grazing components with some, but not all, linked to Federal land grazing permits. The effects analysis added the portion of total livestock forage requirements gained from Federal lands, derived from an additional 1995 study by L. Frewing-Runyon, *Importance and Dependency of the Livestock Industry on Federal Lands in the Columbia River Basin*. This information was estimated at the county level, not the community level, so some of the communities listed as having a Forest Service or BLM grazing component may not be associated with Federal forage use but lie within a county that does. Using this methodology, Part 2 presents an approximation of the socio-economic effects of the alternatives on grazing activities and on grazing specialized communities in the interior Columbia Basin.

16. Does this report explain what would happen to economic and social conditions in the long term if the ICBEMP project were not implemented?

The economic and social effects presented for Alternatives 1 and 2 both in the Draft EISs and in this report provide an estimate of what could be expected if current management strategies were maintained. In general, the lack of a coordinated, scientifically sound, ecosystem-based management approach would be expected to result in long-term declines in management activity levels on BLM- and Forest Service-administered lands, along with a reduced number of jobs associated with timber, recreation, grazing, and restoration; reduced predictability of goods and services; and increased risks to property from wildfires and insects/disease.

17. How can this information be used by communities in making future planning decisions?

The additional information provided in this report can assist communities in future planning efforts. For example, it can help a community adjust to future changes in management activities on nearby national forests and BLM districts, based on whether the community is isolated or not, what their industry specializations are, and how closely associated they are with BLM- and Forest Service-administered lands. This information should be useful for economic development and planning at the community level and may help communities set their own priorities for the future.

18. What are the effects on American Indian Communities?

Communities associated with American Indian reservations are most specialized in agriculture, wood products manufacturing, federal government, and agriculture services. Effects on these communities are the same as non-Indian communities for these industry specializations except for Federal government. Federal employment with the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be a bigger factor than Forest Service and BLM employment.

In addition, the effects of land use changes on Forest Service and BLM land to American Indian communities is not well captured in an “industry specialization” analysis. The greatest “economic and social effect” to American Indian Communities is through access to customary use areas, harvestability of customary resources (salmon, roots, berries, etc.), cultural and spiritual uses.

19. If the industry specialization is not a good mechanism for capturing effects of land use change on communities on or near reservations, how will the ICBEMP estimate the effects?

Because each tribe is a distinct sovereign entity, the unique rights and interests of each tribe must first be identified and considered. The impact to the tribal community is then based on how these rights and interests are affected. The industry specialization analysis does provide the effects of customary commodity oriented uses such as agriculture and wood products manufacturing which are important in varying degrees to tribes.

20. How can we obtain the studies used for this report, to evaluate them for ourselves?

In addition to the Draft EISs, this report relies on several social and economic studies, which are listed along with the publication details in the Literature Cited sections of both Part 1 and Part 2. Chief among the studies cited are: the social and economics chapters of the ICBEMP Science Integration Team’s documents, *Assessment of Ecosystem Components in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins* (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997) and

Evaluation of EIS Alternatives (Quigley, Lee, and Arbelbide 1997); and data collected as part of two contract reports prepared for the ICBEMP, Chuck Harris's *Rural Communities in the Inland Northwest: Characteristics of Small Communities in the Interior and Upper Columbia River Basins* (1996), and Leslie Frewing-Runyon's *Importance and Dependency of the Livestock Industry on Federal lands in the Columbia River Basin* (1995). These documents can be obtained or viewed by calling the ICBEMP project office in Walla Walla, WA, tel. (509)522-4030, tty (509)522-4029. The Draft EISs also may be viewed on the project homepage, <http://www.icbemp.gov>.

- 21. *Where is funding for implementation? With agency downsizing and budget restraint, how do you feel that this can be implemented without a negative impact on communities and the different industries or user groups? What are the impacts without full funding?***

The added costs depend on the alternative in question. The action alternatives (#3-7) were developed to show the costs associated with restoration. An interagency budget strategy has been developed. If full funding does not occur, the rate of implementation will be decreased appropriately and proportionately.

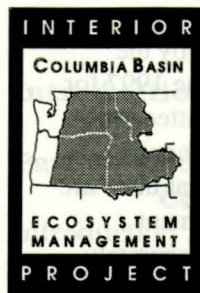
- 22. *The industry specialization ratings shown in Table 1-3 of the report do not seem correct for a community with which I am familiar. Might some of these ratings be incorrect?***

In any classification system, there is a chance for error. In this study, industry specialization is based on percent employment in each industry. The percent employment for the 423 communities was determined by disaggregating existing county employment data to communities using phone book business listings. Like any indirect procedure for measuring something, it is not perfect. Commuting patterns can affect the accuracy of employment estimates. Accuracy may differ for suburban communities surrounding larger cities versus communities that don't experience a suburb-to-city commuting pattern. In rural areas, businesses (and jobs) may be located many miles from the town used in the business address.

Broad Standard Industry Classification (SIC) categories used in this study can also affect results by masking finer scale industry categories that may be locally important. As noted in the report, specialization in some industries (notably recreation) cannot be determined using standard employment categories. Finally, the percent employment for an industry in a community can change year to year, sometimes dramatically. Even with these potential sources of error, preliminary reviews have shown study results to accurately represent industry specialization in communities across the interior Columbia Basin. While it is inevitable that a few communities will be misclassified, the majority of communities appear to be described correctly. The very large number of communities measured improves our confidence that overall study results are accurate.

- 23. *Is there an opportunity to comment on these ratings so that corrections can be made if necessary?***

Yes, there is an opportunity to comment. The report is being offered for public review and comment during the comment period for the Draft EISs that ends May 6, 1998. Responses will be used to assess the accuracy of study findings and to determine whether there is a need for follow-up analysis.



Please reply to:

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project

☐ 112 East Poplar Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362
(509)522-4030 Fax:(509) 522-4025
TTY:(509)522-4029

☐ 304 N. Eighth Street
Room 250
Boise, ID 83702
(208)334-1770 Fax:(208)334-1769

Dear Reader,

The enclosed report, *Economic and Social Conditions of Communities*, provides information about the economic and social characteristics of communities within the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) area. It also estimates possible effects of the alternatives in the Eastside and Upper Columbia River Basin Draft Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) on those communities to the extent practicable. This report was mailed to everyone on the project mailing list, and multiple copies were sent to each Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management office in the project area.

What is contained in the *Economic and Social Conditions of Communities* report

Economic and Social Conditions of Communities was designed to aid in identifying communities within the project area that may be economically and socially vulnerable to shifts in the management of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. Part 1 of this report examines 543 communities in 98 counties and six states within the boundaries of the interior Columbia Basin. (The set of 543 communities does not include all communities in the Basin because of limitations of the database.) All 543 communities were analyzed for their geographic isolation and association with lands administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Of the 543 communities, 423 were also analyzed in terms of industry specialization based upon available employment information. Using this characterization, the unique social character and economic contribution of individual communities can be considered.

Part 2 presents, to the extent possible, the social and economic effects of the Draft EIS alternatives on communities in the project area. The communities are grouped by categories of industry specialization. This description of effects is based on inference that certain categories of communities could be affected differently than others depending on their characteristics and the management direction and activity levels associated with the Draft EIS alternatives. The effects that each alternative could have at the community level are described in terms of trends.

Why this report was prepared

Economic and Social Conditions of Communities was prepared in response to expectations set forth by the U.S. Congress in Section 323(b) of the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-83), which states: "to the extent practicable, [the ICBEMP] shall analyze the economic and social conditions, and culture and customs, of the communities at the subbasin level within the Project area and the impacts the alternatives in the draft EISs will have on those communities." The Appropriations language also directs that the public be provided a "reasonable period of time for comment ... prior to the close of the comment periods on the Draft EISs." In response, **we extended the comment period from February 6 to April 6, 1998** to allow public review and comment on the enclosed report and to allow more time for you to comment on the Draft EISs.

The need for a more complete characterization of communities and effects also was identified by the Eastside Ecosystem Coalition of Counties (EECC). When the Draft EISs were released in June 1997 for public review, a letter, signed jointly by the Chairs of the Regional Executive Steering Committee (the decision makers) and the EECC, was enclosed. The letter said, in part, that the social and economic information was primarily characterized at the basin, sub-regional, and county level. Given that there are many communities within the project area influenced to some degree by Federal land management activities, the EECC had concerns that the potential impacts of decisions on communities be accurately described. As a result, the Regional Executive Steering Committee and the EECC agreed that they would work together between the Draft and Final EISs to clarify and augment the social and economic information. This report addresses those concerns raised by the EECC.

What this report does not do

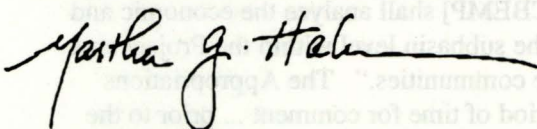
We cannot provide, with any degree of certainty, location-specific impacts of the Draft EIS alternatives. This report will not enable every individual to know, specifically, what would happen as a result of Draft EIS alternatives in a particular community, drainage, or favorite hunting area. Trends and estimated effects presented here may be helpful for communities to plan for their future by providing information relevant to local economic development decisions. However, our ability to predict specific impacts on communities is limited to what we can infer from community analyses such as those in this report.

The presentation of effects in terms of trends is due to the broad-scale direction in the Draft EISs, which does not deal with land allocations, prescribe activities, or set resource output targets. Such direction reflects the ICBEMP charter—to develop broad-scale ecosystem-based direction that could frame or guide local decisions, which would continue to be made by field resource managers with the involvement of their local citizens, governments, and interest groups. The broad-scale nature of the Draft EISs also reflects expressed public desires to retain “local control”—that local land managers be the ones whom local people deal with regarding management decisions on public lands.

Furthermore, many forces other than Forest Service or BLM land management decisions come into play to affect economic and social conditions at the community level. For example, plants or businesses may open or close in a particular community for reasons unrelated to Forest Service or BLM decisions. Other government agencies also establish policies and make decisions that affect communities. Population size and distribution change for a variety of reasons that the Draft EISs do not influence.

Reviewing the report

We encourage your review of the enclosed report in concert with your review of the Draft EISs. If you have already provided your comments on the Draft EISs, you can update them with additional comments that incorporate your review of this document. **Comments that are postmarked by April 6, 1998, will be read and analyzed along with other comments on the Draft EISs.** The response to your comments will be included in the Final EIS and reported in the analysis of public comments that will follow the end of the public comment period.



MARTHA HAHN
Chairperson, Executive Steering Committee

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It is possible, however, to infer possible trends from community assessments such as those in this report. Results presented here may be viewed as indications of what could happen to similar communities anywhere in the interior Columbia Basin. Such trends may be relevant to local managers who will make fine-scale decisions, and they may provide information useful to community members and other reviewers of the ICBEEMP Draft EISs. It must be recognized that every community within the interior Columbia Basin is unique. Each has its own identity and history, and the ability of each community to deal with change will come from the community itself and the external assistance its citizens want or need.

Introduction

The Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) is a project of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), to provide scientifically sound, ecosystem-based management direction for Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands across parts of seven States. The project area includes approximately 72 million acres of land administered by the Forest Service or BLM in the interior Columbia River Basin, upper Klamath Basin, and northern Great Basin that lie east of the crest of the Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington, and in parts of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, and Utah. The project's Eastside and Upper Columbia River Basin (UCRB) Draft Environmental Impact Statements (Draft EISs) were released for public comment on June 6, 1997.

This report has been prepared in response to the U. S. Congress, which in late 1997 included language in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-83), requiring the ICBEMP to gather and analyze information at the community level. Section 323(b) of the Appropriations Act states: "to the extent practicable, [the ICBEMP] shall analyze the economic and social conditions, and culture and customs, of the communities at the sub-basin level within the Project area and the impacts the alternatives in the draft EISs will have on those communities." The need for such community assessments also was identified by the Eastside Ecosystem Coalition of Counties (EECC). To address these needs and concerns, a series of analyses was instituted to compile community-level data and report the possible effects on communities throughout the ICBEMP project area. This analysis is presented here for public review and comment.

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key findings of the ICBEMP Economic Assessment (Haynes and Horne 1997) and presents a social and economic analysis of existing conditions and trends at the community level. The reader will find tables, figures, and maps to investigate their own particular questions. Some of the more general tables, figures, and maps are dispersed throughout the text, while many of the more specific ones follow the text at the end of Part 1.

Part 2 presents, to the extent possible, the social and economic effects of the alternatives proposed in the ICBEMP Draft EISs on communities in the project area, grouped by categories of industry specialization. The effects analysis portion of this report includes an approximation of the trends that each alternative in the Eastside and UCRB Draft EISs could have at the community level.

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Part II presents, to the extent possible, the social and economic effects of the alternatives proposed in the ICBEMP Draft EIS on communities in the project area, grouped by categories of industry specialization. The effects analysis portion of this report includes an approximation of the trends that each alternative in the Eastside and UCRB Draft EIS could have at the community level.

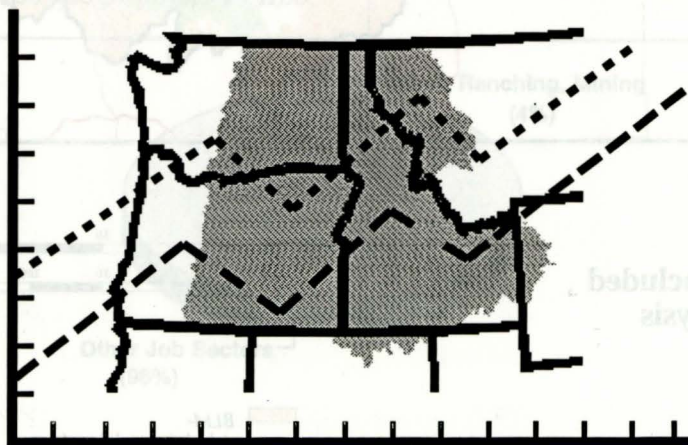
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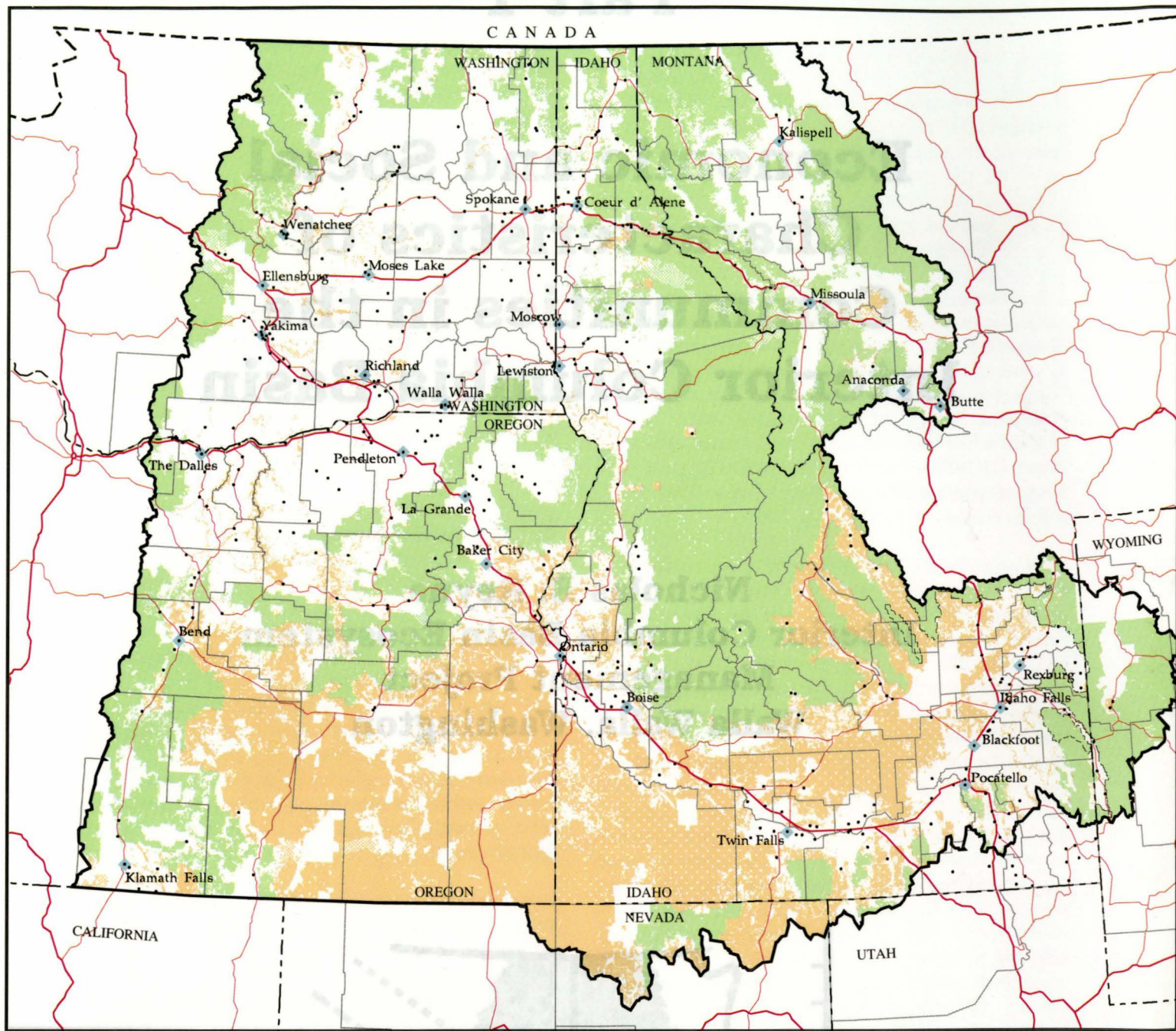
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Part 1

Economic and Social Characteristics of Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin

Nicholas E. Reyna
**Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem
Management Project**
Walla Walla, Washington

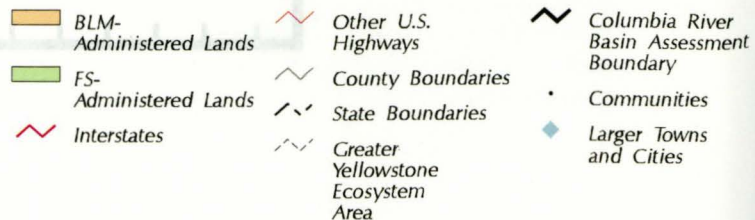




Communities Included in the Analysis

INTERIOR COLUMBIA
BASIN ECOSYSTEM
MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Project Area
1998



Introduction

This study of communities responds to an expressed need for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) to describe the economic and social conditions unique to interior Columbia Basin communities. It is primarily designed to aid in highlighting communities within the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area that may experience effects on their social or economic well-being due to changes in the management of lands administered by the Forest Service and/or Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It could also help communities better plan for their future by providing information relevant to economic development decisions.

Part 1 of this report examines a total of 543 communities in 98 counties and six states within the boundaries of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area (see the *Communities Included in This Analysis Map* on the opposite page). Not every community is included in this analysis because some were not included on the data base that was available when the study was initiated; however the vast majority of towns in the interior Columbia Basin are represented. All 543 communities were analyzed for their geographic isolation from larger cities and their association with Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. Of these 543 communities 423 communities for which employment information was collected were also examined in terms of industry specialization.

The term 'community' has more than one meaning (social as well as geographic). In this

report, a community is a spatially defined place or town. This definition is accurate in regard to the objectives of this study and the way the community data was collected and organized. The terms town and community were used interchangeably in this document.

The ICBEMP science staff described in the *Assessment of Ecosystem Components in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins* (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997) the economic conditions in the interior Columbia Basin using a variety of geographic regions, mostly larger in scale than the community. The geographic regions used by the science staff included the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area, a group of multi-county economic regions, and individual counties. This brief review of scientific findings 'steps down' through these three scales of analysis, providing the context for the community level analysis presented in Part 1.

The largest region for which economic conditions was analyzed was at the multi-state level encompassed by the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area. A notable finding was that wood products manufacturing, ranching, and mining, historically important natural resource industries, accounted for four percent of direct employment in the interior Columbia Basin (shown in Figure 1). However, employment measured over such a large region can mask the importance of these industries to communities in the region. The importance of employment in a community should be judged relative to its importance to that community, in addition to its importance to the larger regional economy.

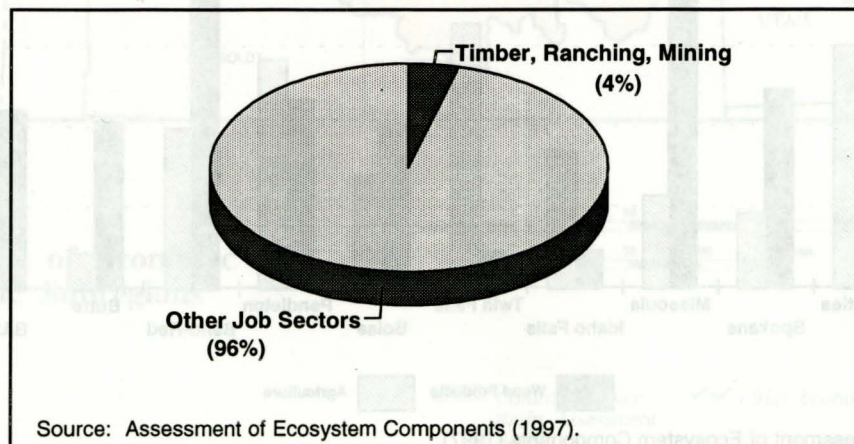


Figure 1. Percent of Direct Employment in timber, mining, and ranching in the interior Columbia Basin.

The next analysis region studied by ICBEMP scientists was the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) economic regions. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Department of Commerce) establishes these multi-county standardized economic regions based primarily on commuting patterns and newspaper circulation. These regions are standardized throughout the United States and reflect 'functional' economies (that is, those that are relatively complete). The ICBEMP includes all or part of nine BEA regions, shown on the *Counties and Bureau of Economic Analysis Economic Subregions Map*, located on the opposite page. ICBEMP scientists compared percent employment in 12 industries for the nine BEA regions to that of the interior Columbia Basin and to the United States (see Table 6.2, page 1734 in Volume IV of the *Assessment of Ecosystem Components* [Quigley and Arbelbide 1997]). This comparison showed that employment percentages in many BEA regions exceeded the percentage nationally for a number of industries, particularly agriculture (which includes livestock production), wood products manufacturing, agriculture services, and Federal government (shown in Figure 2). This suggests that some of the employment in these industries is basic employment that earns export income important to the standard of living in these BEA regions.

Stepping down another geographic scale, ICBEMP scientists described economic conditions for individual counties. An examination of the percent employment in

wood products manufacturing, ranching, and mining for the 100 counties in the project area again suggests added importance of these industries compared to the larger-scale analysis. While these industries account for four percent of direct employment in the ICBEMP project area, 58 out of 100 counties show more than four percent direct employment in these industries (see Figure 3).

What to Expect in this Paper

Individuals, organizations, and others have expressed the desire for additional analysis of economic and social conditions of communities in the interior Columbia Basin. This study responds by addressing some often-stated concerns, specifically in regard to isolation, the relative importance of natural resource industries, and association with Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. Still, there are other legitimate issues, which are beyond the scope of this analysis, that are not covered. The reader can expect the following from this paper:

- ◆ A characterization of most towns in the interior Columbia Basin.
- ◆ Identification of towns that are, and are not, geographically isolated from larger cities.
- ◆ A profile of the specialized industries in each of 423 interior Columbia Basin towns, based on percent employment in 12 broad industry groups.

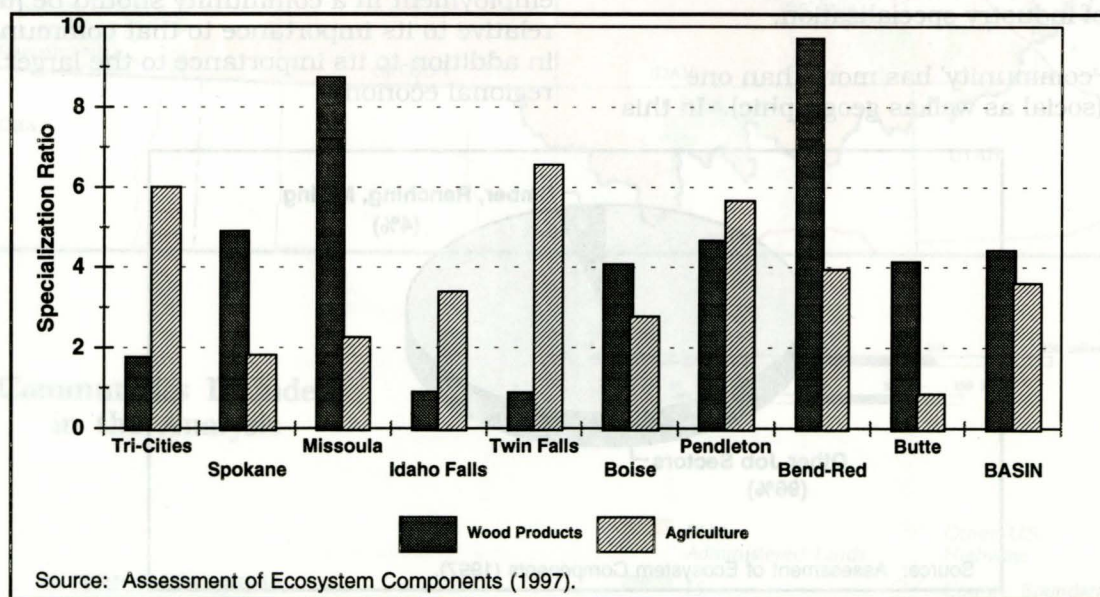


Figure 2. Industry Specialization by Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Area and Basin - Relative to the United States.



Counties and Bureau of Economic Analysis Economic Subregions

INTERIOR COLUMBIA
BASIN ECOSYSTEM
MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Project Area
1998

- Columbia River Basin Assessment Area
- BEA Economic Subregions
- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries

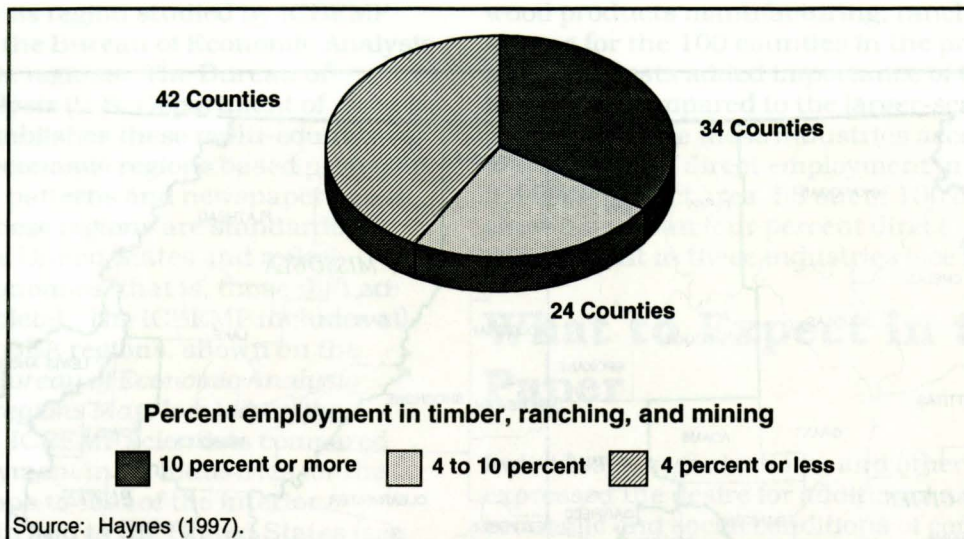


Figure 3. Importance of Timber, Ranching, and Mining Employment to Counties.

- ♦ Identification of 16 'community categories' that are used to describe and compare towns with different attributes and industry specialization.
- ♦ A general description of the relationship between communities and Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands.
- ♦ Tables, figures, and maps for the reader to investigate their own particular questions. Some of the more general tables, figures, and maps are dispersed throughout the text, while many of the more specific ones follow the text at the end of Part 1.
- ♦ A recognition that an analysis of industry specialization does not account for all types of economic contributions provided from Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands.

What the reader will not find in this paper:

- ♦ Identification or characterization of every town in the ICBEMP project area because of limitations in the data.
- ♦ Analysis or findings for industries for which employment is not commonly reported. Recreation is the most notable example of an 'industry' that generates a great deal of jobs and income, but is very difficult to measure.
- ♦ An in-depth analysis of the complex social and cultural relationships unique to individual communities or groups within those communities.
- ♦ An analysis of historic trends or prediction of future conditions.

Community Information Collected for the ICBEMP

The ICBEMP gathered a variety of information for a large number of communities in the interior Columbia Basin through a contract with Dr. Charles Harris at the University of Idaho for use in the Draft EISs and science documents. The information includes the percent employment in 22 industry categories for 423 communities, measures of social attributes for 196 communities, and detailed case studies for 10 communities. The analysis of this information is documented in the report titled *Rural Communities in the Inland Northwest* (Harris 1996 [see Additional Socio-Economic Information Available... sidebar]). Communities, as defined by the Harris research team, include incorporated cities, unincorporated towns, and census designated places. The ICBEMP added 120 towns to the Harris community list (although only map location and population was listed for these towns), which brought the total number of towns analyzed in this study to 543.

Of the three types of information provided by the Harris research team, only the employment data is used in this study. It

Additional Socio-Economic Information Available in the Rural Communities in the Inland Northwest Report

The ICBEMP contract report *Rural Communities in the Inland Northwest* (Harris 1996) provides additional information about communities in the interior Columbia Basin. In addition to the employment data used in this study, the *Rural Communities* report provides information on social attributes for many communities and examines some communities as case studies. A summary of this information follows:

Percent Employment by Industry. Community-level employment data was gathered using a 'phone book method' developed by Dr. M. Henry Robison, who has used this method in numerous community economic studies. This method disaggregates county level employment data (from the BEA Regional Economic Information System) to communities by analyzing business listings in phone books and verifying the analysis through field visits (Robison and Peterson 1995). This type of community employment data is not routinely collected, so this data set provides a rare opportunity to analyze economic conditions for a large set of communities.

Social Attributes. Measures of social attributes (termed "community assessment statistics") for 196 communities was developed by the research team of Dr. Charles Harris, Dr. Gregory Brown and Dr. William McLaughlin of the University of Idaho. The information was collected from selected leaders in each community who filled out community assessment workbooks and attended workshops. Attributes measured include community attractiveness, cohesiveness, services, autonomy, diversity, plus many others. The research team also developed a "community resiliency index" for each community using information collected in the community assessments. Community assessment statistics developed by the research team was not used in this study.

Case Studies. Ten communities determined to have experienced substantial change were studied in depth by the Harris research team as 'case studies' to evaluate how they responded to change. These case studies provide interesting examples that may be useful for other communities in planning for changes.

enabled an analysis of industry specialization at the community level, an analysis useful to achieve study objectives without introducing excessive complexity.

A Community-Level Analysis of Economic and Social Conditions in the Interior Columbia Basin

The remainder of Part 1 of this report documents an economic and social analysis of communities in the interior Columbia Basin

conducted subsequent to the *Assessment of Ecosystem Components* (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997). A lesson learned from analyzing economic conditions for different geographic regions is that an understanding of these conditions can change with a change in the scale of analysis. Each scale tells a different story, each being 'right' but limited in scope. This study contributes to our understanding of economic and social conditions in the interior Columbia Basin by describing conditions at the community level. It classifies towns into 16 community categories – four general categories and 12 industry categories. General categories include isolated and not-isolated towns, isolated trade centers, towns associated with American Indian reservations, and towns where Forest Service and BLM offices are located. The 12 industry categories include towns that specialize in a particular industry. Community categories are not mutually exclusive; most towns fall into more than one category.

Clarifying the Data Attributes:

- ♦ Community employment data were collected in 1995.
- ♦ The BEA employment data used in this analysis were based on a projection (by the Bureau of Economic Analysis) of 1993 employment data to 1995. The BEA does not report employment data every year. Employment data for the 'in-between' years are projected.
- ♦ Employment data for wood products manufacturing were provided by the State offices that compile labor statistics for Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. The most current data were used (either 1993 or 1994 depending on the State).
- ♦ This study describes economic conditions at the time the data were collected. Economic conditions can change quickly. Findings for particular towns may be different now than they were in 1995. For example, Joseph and Hines, Oregon are shown as being specialized in wood products manufacturing. The wood products mills in these communities has closed since this data was collected. This study does not account for changes in employment in individual towns that has occurred since 1995.
- ♦ The set of 543 communities included in this study does not include all the communities in the interior Columbia Basin due to limitation in the data available.

Factors Used to Analyze the Economic and Social Conditions of Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin

Upon consideration of the study objectives and after a review of the literature on 'natural resource' communities, three main variables were chosen to be the basis for this community level analysis. First is geographic isolation, defined by distance from larger cities. Isolation has long been a factor studied in regard to resource dependence issues and continues to be raised as an important consideration in rural areas.

The second variable concerns the industries in which communities are specialized. Export earnings from specialized industries are important in determining the total income, amount of employment, and standard of living in a community (Weber 1986, Tiebot 1962).

The third variable analyzed was the relationship of communities, in a general sense, to Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. The lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM make up half the land area of the interior Columbia Basin. These public lands contain a wealth of natural resources that can

support jobs in rural communities and elsewhere. They offer an opportunity for public access and use unrivaled in the rest of the nation. They are administered by a network of Federal offices that have been a fixture in many communities for several generations. Because of this, communities have stake in how these lands are managed and used, making this an essential factor to consider in this analysis.

Geographic Isolation

The first stage of this analysis deals with geographic isolation. Economic Development Specialists generally agree that smaller communities geographically isolated from larger population centers have fewer economic choices than more populated areas. They are less likely to be economically diverse and more likely to depend heavily on a few major industries for their economic prosperity. Accordingly, this analysis began by developing a means to identify 'isolated' communities. Some of these were also classified as 'isolated trade centers.' The isolation analysis was done using a 'city circles' methodology.

Rules were developed to determine the circumstances by which a community is considered geographically isolated. These rules aim to represent the barriers that prevent residents of isolated communities from reasonably accessing the economic and social benefits offered by larger cities. Distance from

larger cities, measured by a circle drawn around each city, was the primary factor used. The circle size was chosen to represent a reasonable commuting distance. The logic of the 'city circle' approach is that proximity to larger towns conveys some advantages to social and economic opportunity. These advantages include job choices, access to air and surface transportation, access to education opportunities, and access to cultural amenities and higher order economic goods and services (medical services for example). Communities isolated from larger towns also have advantages. This includes a feeling of autonomy which can add to community cohesiveness (Harris 1996).

A circle with a 50-mile radius was drawn around cities with a population greater than 20,000 if located on a freeway; a 35-mile radius circle was used for cities with a population greater than 20,000 if not located on a freeway. A 35-mile radius circle was drawn around cities with a population between 9,000 and 20,000 people, whether or not located on a freeway (see *City Circles used in Isolation Analysis Map* on page 12). Larger circles were drawn around larger cities based on an assumption that people will drive farther for the extra opportunities provided by larger cities. Most towns that fell within these circles were considered 'not isolated.' Some judgement was applied to towns at the edge of the city circles to account for difficult travel routes or multi-town groupings that might influence the isolation effect.

Most towns not in the circles were designated as isolated. Those towns that were isolated but had a relatively larger population (above about 1900 people) were designated as 'isolated trade center' towns. The idea is that some larger isolated 'small towns' take the form of small trade centers that serve many of the shopping and business needs of rural residents who live long distances from larger cities. These towns may exhibit different characteristics than other isolated towns.

Industry Employment Specialization

The second stage of the analysis examines the employment specialization that the communities have in the 12 broad industry categories.

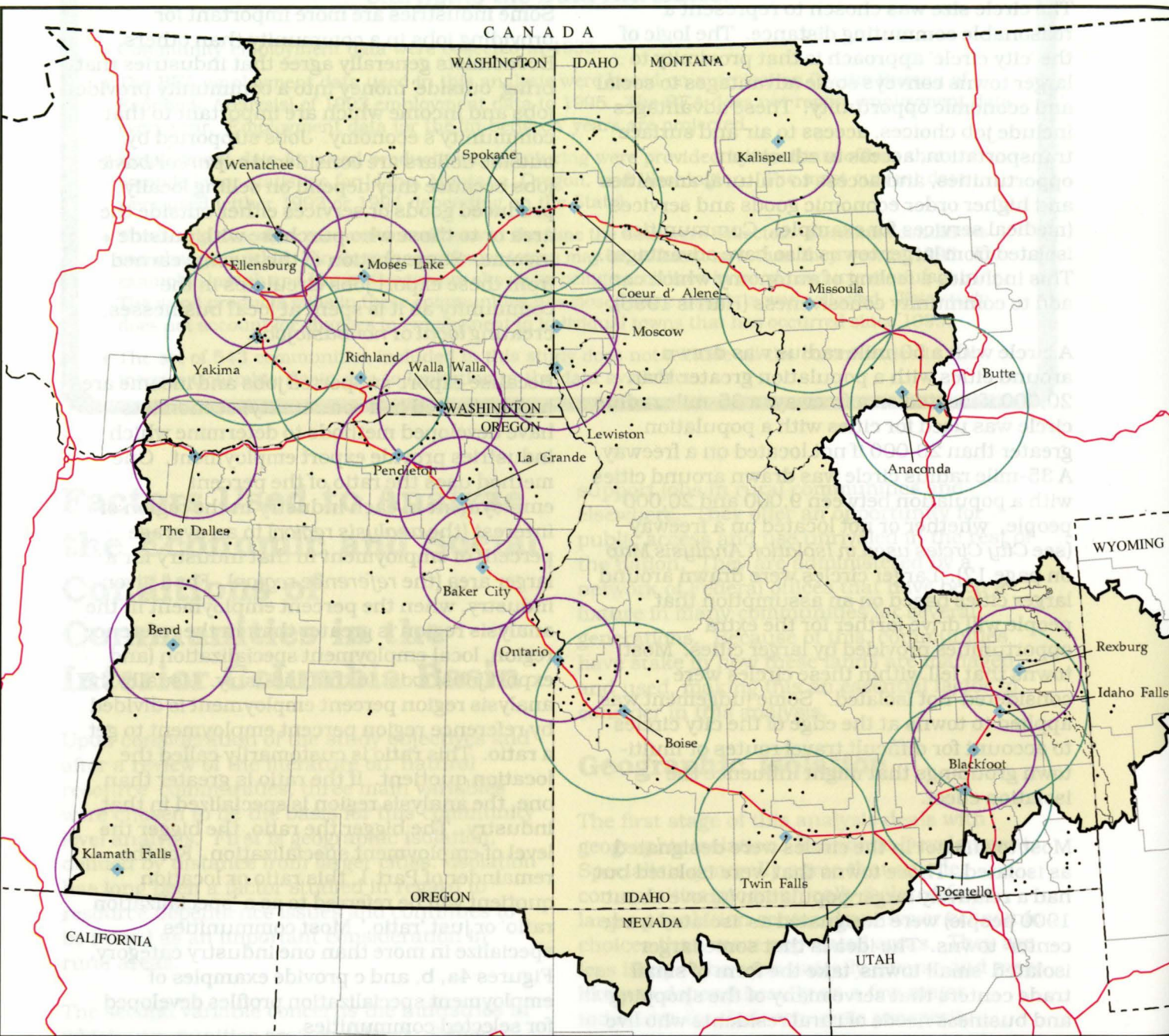
Background

Some industries are more important for providing jobs in a community than others. Economists generally agree that industries that bring 'outside' money into a community provide jobs and income which are important to that community's economy. Jobs supported by outside dollars are considered *export* or *basic* jobs because they depend on selling locally produced goods or services either outside the area or to those who purchase with outside income. Some portion of the income earned from these export jobs circulates in the community as it is spent at local businesses, creating *local* or *nonbasic* jobs.

Because export-supported jobs and income are highly desired in a community, economists have developed methods to determine which industries provide export employment. One method uses the ratio of the percent employment in each industry in the region of interest (the *analysis region*) to an average percent of employment in that industry for a larger area (the *reference region*). For a given industry, when the percent employment in the analysis region is greater than in the reference region, local employment specialization (and export jobs) exist in that industry. Usually the analysis region percent employment is divided by reference region percent employment to get a ratio. This ratio is customarily called the location quotient. If the ratio is greater than one, the analysis region is specialized in that industry. The bigger the ratio, the bigger the level of employment specialization. For the remainder of Part 1, this ratio or location quotient will be referred to as a 'specialization ratio' or just 'ratio.' Most communities specialize in more than one industry category. Figures 4a, b, and c provide examples of employment specialization profiles developed for selected communities.

Calculating the Industry Employment Specialization Ratio

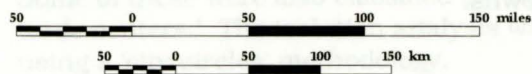
The community-level industry specialization approach used in this analysis is somewhat unique because employment information for a large number of communities is seldom available. To conduct the specialization analysis, the 22 industry categories measured by the Harris research team have been condensed into 12 industry categories based on



City Circles Used in the Isolation Analysis

INTERIOR COLUMBIA
BASIN ECOSYSTEM
MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Project Area
1998



- Columbia River Basin Assessment Area
- State Boundaries
- Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Area
- Interstates
- County Boundaries
- 35 Mile Buffer (Radius)
- 50 Mile Buffer (Radius)
- Towns with a 50 or 35 Mile Buffer
- Communities

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry groups. These industry groups include agriculture, agricultural services, mining, construction, trade, transportation, services, Federal government, State and local government, wood products manufacturing, other manufacturing, and F.I.R.E. (finance, insurance and real estate).

This analysis calculates the specialization ratio by dividing the percent employment in 12 industry groups in each of 423 communities in the interior Columbia Basin by the percent employment for the same 12 industries for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) region in which that community lies. The nine BEA regions encompassed by the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area are identified on the *Counties and Bureau of Economic Analysis Economic Subregions Map* on page 7. The 12 industry categories are very

broad, each encompassing numerous more specifically defined industries that are not apparent in this analysis. Appendix A provides a more detailed industry listing based on the Standard Industrial Classification for each broad category used in this report.

The broad industry categories exert some limitations on the level of detail possible from study results. An example is the aggregation of industries under the 'agriculture' umbrella, which includes both agriculture crops and agriculture livestock. Crop production generally does not occur on Forest Service- or BLM-administered lands, whereas livestock production is an important and widespread use. It is apparent from the specialization analysis that many communities are specialized in agriculture. However, because employment in the livestock industry was not collected apart from the larger agriculture industry, an

Specialization Ratio

This analysis uses a "specialization ratio", also called a location quotient, to determine which industries in each community are specialized. As shown below, the ratio is calculated by dividing the percent employment for a particular industry in the analysis region (a community in this example) by the percent employment for that industry in the reference region. This graphic shows that among three alternative reference regions considered, the BEA region was chosen to calculate the specialization ratios.

Calculating the Specialization Ratio For Each Industry Group

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\% \text{ of Jobs in Analysis Region}}{\% \text{ of Jobs in Reference Region}} = \frac{\text{Community}}{\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{BEA Region} \\ \uparrow \text{Interior Columbia Basin} \\ \nwarrow \text{United States} \end{matrix}}$$

$$\frac{\% \text{ Jobs in Community}}{\% \text{ Jobs in the BEA Region}} = \frac{10 \%}{5 \%} = 2 \text{ Industry 'A'}$$

An example calculation is shown above, using ten percent employment for the analysis region and five percent for the reference region. The resulting ratio of 10 divided by 5 equals 2 (for an unspecified "Industry A"). The higher the ratio is above one, the more specialized that region is in that industry. In general, most communities are specialized in more than one industry.

Figure 4a -
Ketchum, ID

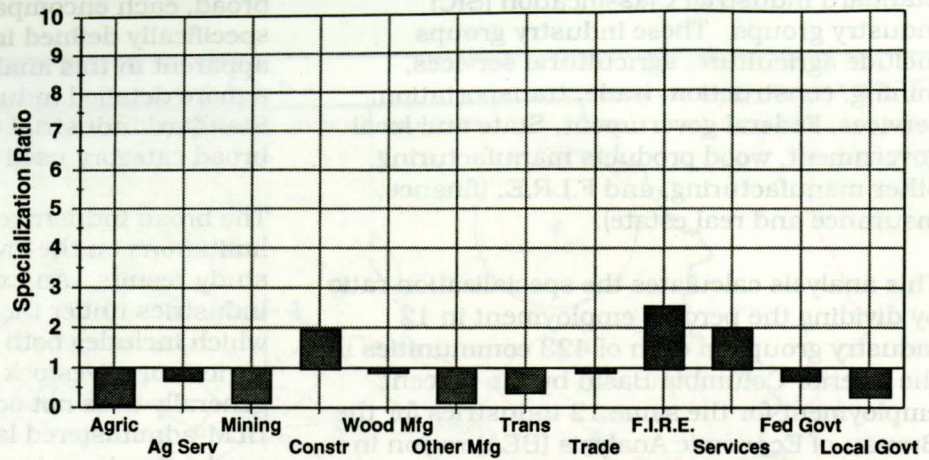


Figure 4b -
Darby, MT

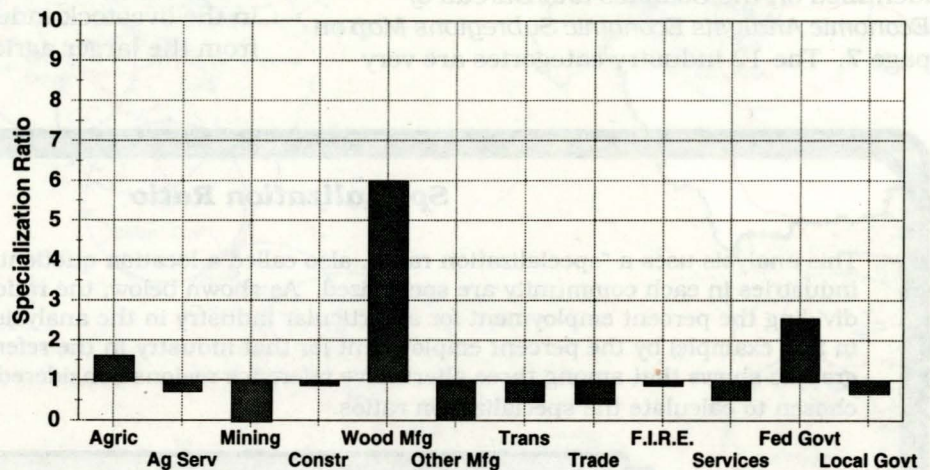


Figure 4c -
Hines, OR

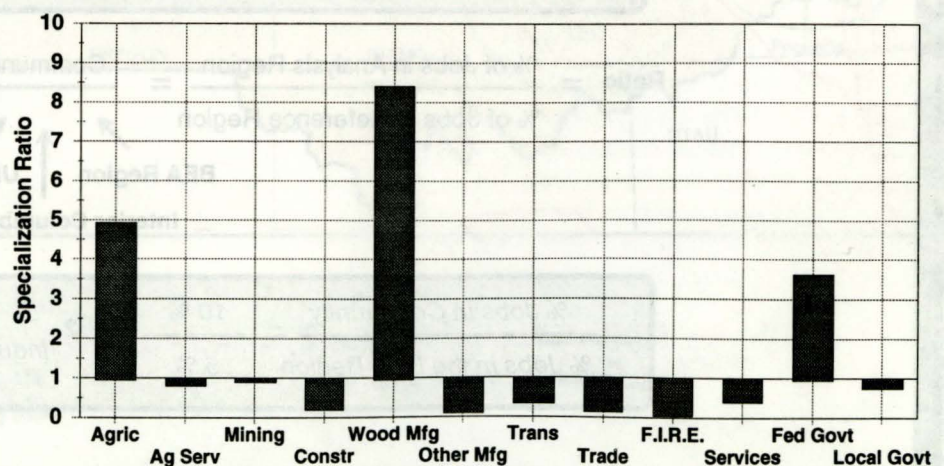


Figure 4. Examples of Employment Specialization Profiles for three Interior Columbia Basin Communities.

analysis of the employment specialization for the livestock industry could not be done. It is common with all types of economic base analysis that the level of industry detail used will influence the results.

Association with Forest Service- and BLM-Administered Lands

Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands represent a large stock of potential goods and services for people's use and enjoyment. Federally managed landscapes offer a wealth of forests, rangelands, streams, lakes, plant and animal life, and scenery. People look to these Federal lands to satisfy many needs: economic, social, and spiritual.

In the final stage of this analysis, the economic and social relationship between communities and the public lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM are addressed. The isolation and employment specialization analyses just presented describes some important characteristics of communities in the interior Columbia Basin. The next step is to describe the association of those communities with neighboring Federal lands. This will enable communities to better understand the implications of Federal land management strategies under consideration in the Eastside and Upper Columbia River Basin Draft Environmental Impact Statements. This 'association' is examined in three ways:

- ♦ General economic contributions of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands to communities presented in broad terms, not at the fine scale of communities.
- ♦ Amount of Forest Service- and BLM-administered land surrounding each community.
- ♦ Presence of Forest Service and BLM offices in interior Columbia Basin communities.

Economic Contributions from Forest Service- and BLM-Administered Lands

This study examines, in a general way, the economic contributions of Forest Service- and

BLM-administered lands to communities. Given the focus on industry specialization, the reader might expect that a link between specialized industries and Federal lands would be established. However, because the linkage is very complex, this analysis cannot reliably establish the connection. Instead, this report provides a general discussion of the major types of economic contributions provided by Federal lands, including contributions to historically important industries. Some of these economic contributions are easily measured and accounted for while others are not.

Amount of Forest Service- and BLM-Administered Lands

The proximity and amount of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands near a community are assumed to have some economic and social importance to that community. One way to measure the significance of this relationship is to calculate the percent of area occupied by Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands within a 20-mile radius circle of each community. Near the boundary of the ICBEMP project area the percent value was reduced based on the portion of the 20-mile circle outside the project area.

Presence of Forest Service and BLM Offices

Another relationship between Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands and communities is through the presence of agency offices in communities. Communities with Forest Service and/or BLM offices are included as one of 16 community categories developed for this study.

Findings

Study findings correspond to three key variables analyzed for each community:

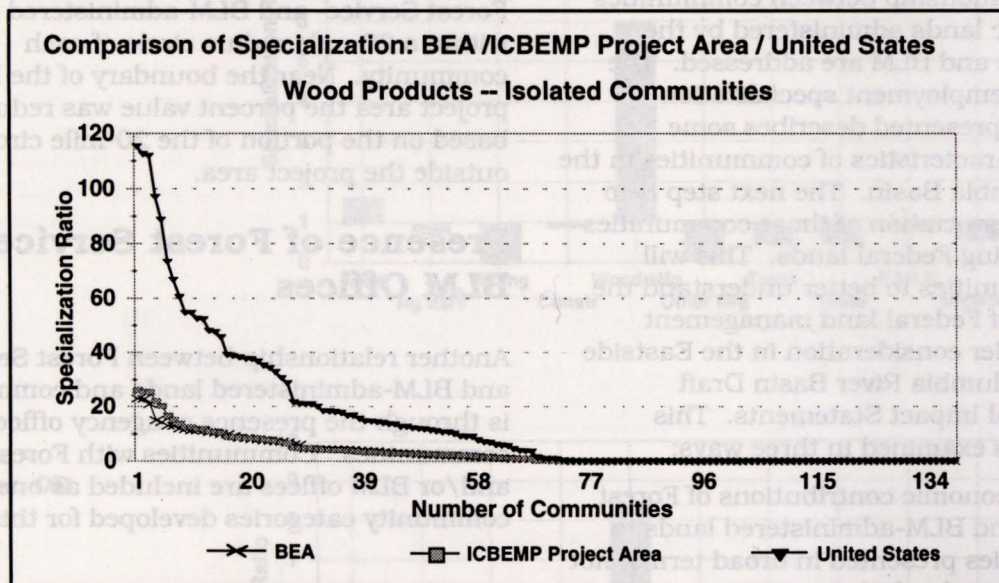
- ♦ geographic isolation from major population centers,
- ♦ employment specialization in 12 industry groups, and
- ♦ The association of communities to Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands.

Alternative Reference Regions

The choice of reference region in a specialization analysis can affect the results. Alternatives to using the BEA area as the reference region examined for this analysis include using the entire Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area and the United States. Computing the specialization ratio using these larger reference regions results in substantially larger ratio values for some industry groups, particularly agriculture and wood products manufacturing because several BEA regions in the project area are very specialized in these industries, as shown previously in Figure 2.

If a community is found to be specialized in an industry relative to the BEA region, and the BEA region is specialized relative to the United States, then that community must be even more specialized when compared to the United States. For industries like agriculture and wood products manufacturing, the BEA-based specialization ratio used in this analysis is a conservative measure of specialization. For some other industry groups, such as trade and services, there is little difference in specialization ratio values when alternative reference regions are used because the percent employment in these industries is similar for the BEA region, for the interior Columbia Basin, and for the United States. In this case, the choice of reference region does not change the results.

The figure below illustrates how the specialization ratio varies by changing the reference region for the wood products industry group for isolated communities. That some industries show a large difference in the specialization ratio for different reference regions may suggest that some industries are characteristically specialized; that is, if an area is specialized in one of these industries, it tends to be very specialized. For communities in the interior Columbia Basin, the agriculture and wood products manufacturing industry groups fit this description.



These variables are not addressed separately here; instead they are blended together into a discussion that focuses on communities. The strategy is to assign communities to selected categories and describe information regarding the three key variables for each community category. Most communities qualify for assignment to several different categories, so there is considerable overlap. The list of community categories along with summary findings is found in Table 1-1 on page 18.

The presentation of study findings relies substantially on a set graph, tables and maps that display key results for each community category. This section begins with an explanation of these items, and is followed by a discussion of the findings for the 'general' community categories (those not defined by industry specialization) and the industry specialization categories for which study findings were most prominent. Results for other industry specialization categories can be interpreted from the graphs and tables. Next is

a general description of the variety of economic contributions provided by Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. Some kinds of economic contributions are not well accounted for in this type of study. The Findings Section concludes by describing the association of communities to Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands and their administrative offices.

Tables, Figures, and Maps Used to Display Findings

Results are presented in two tables, several sets of figures, and maps, and a brief discussion.

Tables

Table 1-2 on page 31 lists information for 543 communities pertinent to this analysis, including population community isolation, association with American Indian Reservations, location of Forest Service and BLM offices, and percent Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands nearby. Table 1-2 also shows which subbasin each community is in; subbasins are shown on the *Subbasin Map* on page 80.

Table 1-3, which begins on page 49, lists the level of employment specialization in the 12 industry groups for the 423 communities that have employment data available. Both tables give the State, County, and town name, and a unique place number for each community.

Graphs

Bar charts and line graphs display findings about each community category. A numbering system was used to ease interpretation of study results. Each community category was assigned a number, from 1 to 16. For example, Category 7 includes communities specialized in mining. Community categories 1 through 4 (Figures 5 through 8) only include Graph Type A. Community Categories 5 through 16 include Graph Types A, B, and C. Each graph type explains a different aspect of the specialization analysis.

Figures 5 through 8 are inserted in the text of the Summary Findings for Community Categories section. Figures 9 through 20 follows Table 1-3 at the end of Part 1, beginning on page 62.

Graph Type A: Comparing Average Specialization for Each Industry Group

Graph Type A in Figures 5 through 20 compares the average specialization ratio among all 12 industry groups. It also compares the ratio for isolated versus not-isolated communities for each industry and community category. The average specialization ratio shows whether the communities are highly specialized or not. A high average specialization ratio suggests a high level of specialization in that category while a low average ratio suggests a low level. For example, the number of communities specialized in mining (Category 7; see Figure 11) is relatively small (19 isolated, 30 not isolated), but the average specialization ratio is very high (11+). In contrast, the number of communities specialized in services (Category 14; see Figure 18) is large (36 isolated, 83 not isolated) but the average is low (less than 2). The difference in the average specialization ratio between isolated and not-isolated communities is also apparent in Graph Type A. In comparing isolated and not-isolated communities, mining and services industry groups show little difference between the two community types (Figures 11 and 18); however, with other industry groups (such as manufacturing or trade) a difference is noted between isolated and not-isolated communities (see Figures 14 and 16).

Graph Type A also shows other specialized industries associated with each of the community categories. For example, communities that specialize in mining, if isolated, tend also to specialize in wood products manufacturing, Federal government, agriculture, construction, and State/local government. If not isolated, the associated specialized industries are different. These comparisons can be made for all community categories using Graph Type A.

Graph Type B: Percent of Towns Found Specialized Using Different Specialization Ratios

Graph Type B in Figures 9 through 20 shows how the percent of communities that qualify as specialized changes as the 'threshold' for specialization is raised. Specialization ratio thresholds of one, two, three, four or five were chosen to show whether most communities that are specialized in a given industry are

Table 1-1. Community Categories Summary.

Figure Number	Community Category Number	Description of Community Category ¹	ISOLATED TOWNS			NOT-ISOLATED TOWNS			Graphs Showing Results ⁴
			Number of Towns	Average Industry Specialization Ratio ²	Average Percent FS/BLM Land ³	Number of Towns	Average Industry Specialization Ratio ²	Average Percent FS/BLM Land ³	
General Community Categories ⁵									
Fig. 5	1	Isolated or Not-Isolated	179	n/a	40%	364	n/a	20%	A
Fig. 6	2	Isolated Trade Centers	24	n/a	41%	n/a	n/a	n/a	A
Fig. 7	3	Forest Service and/or BLM Offices	44	n/a	55%	47	n/a	32%	A
Fig. 8	4	Associated with American Indian Reservations	18	n/a	17%	36	n/a	9%	A
Industry Specialization Categories ⁶									
Fig. 9	5	Specialized in Agriculture	86	4.2	37%	180	4.8	21%	A, B, C
Fig. 10	6	Specialized in Agriculture Services	41	3.3	37%	120	3.8	21%	A, B, C
Fig. 11	7	Specialized in Mining	19	11.7	54%	30	11.3	35%	A, B, C
Fig. 12	8	Specialized in Construction	38	2.1	52%	89	2.0	24%	A, B, C
Fig. 13	9	Specialized in Wood Products Mfg.	64	7.0	44%	73	6.4	28%	A, B, C
Fig. 14	10	Specialized in Other Mfg.	3	1.7	39%	48	2.0	19%	A, B, C
Fig. 15	11	Specialized in Transportation	31	2.8	39%	95	2.5	21%	A, B, C
Fig. 16	12	Specialized in Trade	23	1.7	30%	56	1.3	25%	A, B, C
Fig. 17	13	Specialized in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.)	25	1.7	42%	56	1.5	20%	A, B, C
Fig. 18	14	Specialized in Services	36	1.7	45%	83	1.5	24%	A, B, C
Fig. 19	15	Specialized in Federal Govt	60	3.8	48%	73	3.3	20%	A, B, C
Fig. 20	16	Specialized in State and Local Govt	75	1.8	39%	137	1.9	20%	A, B, C

¹ Towns are not exclusive to one category.

² The average specialization ratio for the industry defining that category.

³ The average percent of Forest Service- and BLM-administered land within a 20-mile circle of each town for all towns in each category.

⁴ Graphs apply to towns with employment data for which a specialization ratio was calculated.

⁵ Out of 543 communities.

⁶ Out of 423 communities with employment data.

highly specialized or just minimally specialized. Graph Type B also permits a comparison of isolated versus not-isolated communities.

As the specialization ratio increases, certain industries display their level of specialization. In mining for example, shown on Graph Type B in Figure 11, relatively few towns are specialized in this industry. Yet, as the 'specialization threshold' is raised, only a small percentage of towns 'drop off'. From this, one can conclude that communities specialized in mining tend to be very specialized. Overall, Figure 11, Graph Type B shows that a greater number of isolated communities are more specialized at all thresholds than not-isolated communities. For the services industry group, Graph Type B in Figure 18 shows that nearly 30 percent of communities are specialized at the minimum threshold, but the percentage drops off steeply as the threshold is raised. It also shows there is little difference between isolated and not-isolated communities.

Graph Type C: Percent of Towns at Different Levels of Specialization

Graph Type C in Figures 9 through 20 add another perspective to industry employment specialization. For Graph Type C, five levels of specialization were established. Each community was assigned to one of the five levels to compare the number of towns at each level of specialization and to see whether isolated communities differ from not-isolated ones. The levels of specialization include:

- ◆ none (specialization ratio less than 1);
- ◆ low (ratio greater than 1 and less than 2);
- ◆ medium (ratio greater than 2 and less than 3);
- ◆ high (ratio greater than 3 and less than 5); and
- ◆ very high (ratio greater than 5).

These levels correspond to those shown in Table 1-3. Graph Type C in Figure 11 shows that approximately 85 percent of towns are not specialized in mining, but of those that are, more are in the highest level of specialization than any other level. For services (Figure 18), less than 30 percent of the communities are specialized, but most of those are in the lowest level. None are in the highest level of specialization.

Graph Types B and C use a 'percentage of communities' measure instead of the absolute number of communities so that isolated and

not-isolated communities can be compared on an equal basis. The percentage value for isolated and not-isolated communities is associated with totals of 135 and 288 communities respectively.

Maps

To show how different categories of communities are distributed across the interior Columbia Basin, locations of communities are mapped for some categories. See the *Isolated Communities Map* (page 21), *Communities with BLM and Forest Service Offices Map* (page 24) and *Communities Associated with American Indian Reservations Map* (page 25), later in this section, to see communities associated with those areas of interest.

The location of communities categorized by industry specialization are shown on the *Agriculture Map*, *Wood Products Manufacturing Map*, *Mining Map*, *Federal Government Map*, and *Services Maps*. These 2-panel maps, which begin on page 75, show the towns that 'drop off' as the specialization ratio threshold is raised from one to three. For example, the *Wood Products Manufacturing Map* shows that far fewer towns drop off the map at the higher threshold than on the *Services Map*. These maps provide a spatial representation of results similar to those shown in Graph Type B for these industries, but with only two specialization thresholds (specialization ratio greater than 1 or greater than 3).

Summary Findings for Community Categories

A brief description of findings for some community categories is presented here. First, major findings for the four 'general categories' (those not defined by industry specialization) are described. These include isolated and not-isolated communities, isolated trade centers, communities with Forest Service and/or BLM offices, and communities on or near American Indian reservations. Next, major findings are summarized for 5 of the 12 industry specialization categories. These five industry categories for which study findings were most prominent include agriculture, agriculture services, wood products manufacturing, mining, and Federal government.

Isolated and Not-Isolated Communities

Each of 543 communities was identified as either isolated (179) or not isolated (364). The *Isolated Communities Map* on page 21 shows the 179 isolated communities identified through this analysis. Summary findings for isolated communities are presented in Table 1-1. Of these 543 communities, 423 had the employment data necessary to conduct a specialization ratio analysis. Out of the 423 communities, 135 were identified as isolated and 288 were not.

Isolated towns average 40 percent Forest Service- or BLM-administered lands within a 20-mile radius. Not-isolated towns average half that much, with 20 percent agency lands in the 20-mile circle. Figure 5 shows that isolated towns are most specialized in wood products manufacturing, followed by agriculture, Federal government, mining, and State/local government. Not-isolated towns are most specialized in agriculture, followed by agriculture services, wood products manufacturing, mining, and transportation.

The extent of specialization often differs for isolated versus not-isolated communities, although it cannot be assumed that isolation is the cause of the difference.

Graph Type A:
Isolated and Not Isolated Communities -
Average Specialization Ratio for each Industry Group.

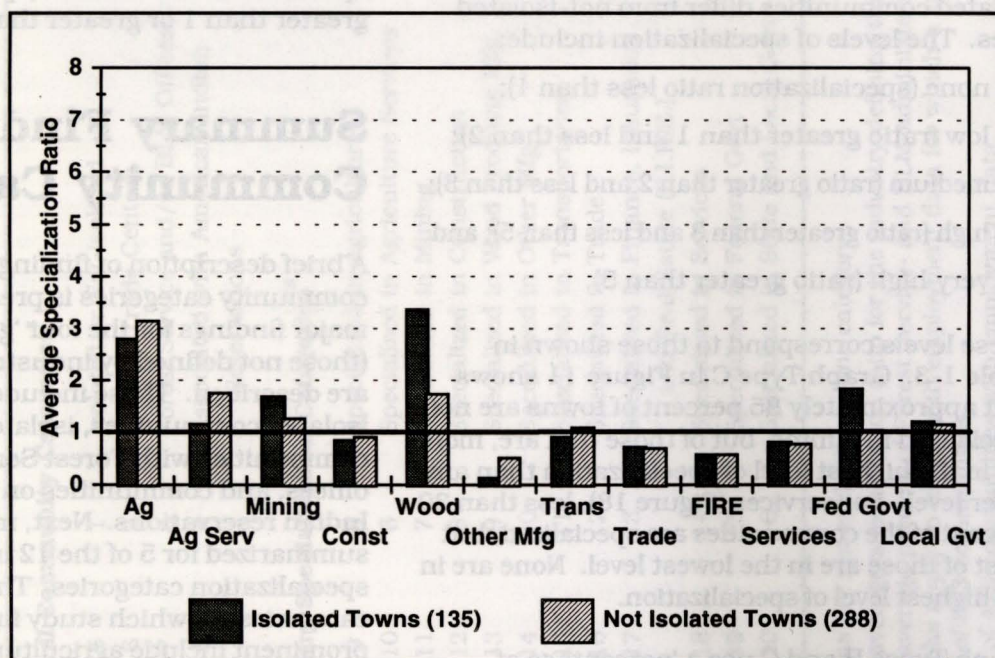


Figure 5. Community Category 1 — Isolated and Not-Isolated Communities.

Isolated Trade Centers

Of the 135 isolated communities with employment data, 24 met the definition of an 'isolated trade center' (see Column 6, Table 1-2). Because some of these 24 communities are close together, for example Hailey and Ketchum, Idaho, they were considered to be one trade center. Therefore, of the 24 communities 16 isolated trade centers, were identified in the interior Columbia Basin.

Figure 6 shows that isolated trade centers are most specialized in wood products, mining, and Federal government. Also, these isolated trade centers are specialized in State/local government, services, 'finance, insurance, and real estate,' construction, and agriculture.

Communities with Forest Service and/or BLM Offices

Forest Service and/or BLM offices are located in over 100 communities in the interior Columbia Basin (see *Communities with BLM and/or Forest Service Offices Map* on page 24). Figure 7 shows average specialization ratio for the 12 industry groups for this category of communities. For isolated communities, wood products manufacturing shows the highest specialization, followed by Federal government,

Summary Findings for Community Categories



Isolated Communities

INTERIOR COLUMBIA
BASIN ECOSYSTEM
MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Project Area
1998

- Columbia River Basin Assessment Area
- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Interstates
- Other U.S. Highways
- Larger Towns and Cities
- Community Place Number
- Isolated Communities

Graph Type A:
Specialization:
Isolated Trade
Centers -
Average
Specialization
Ratio for each
Industry Group.

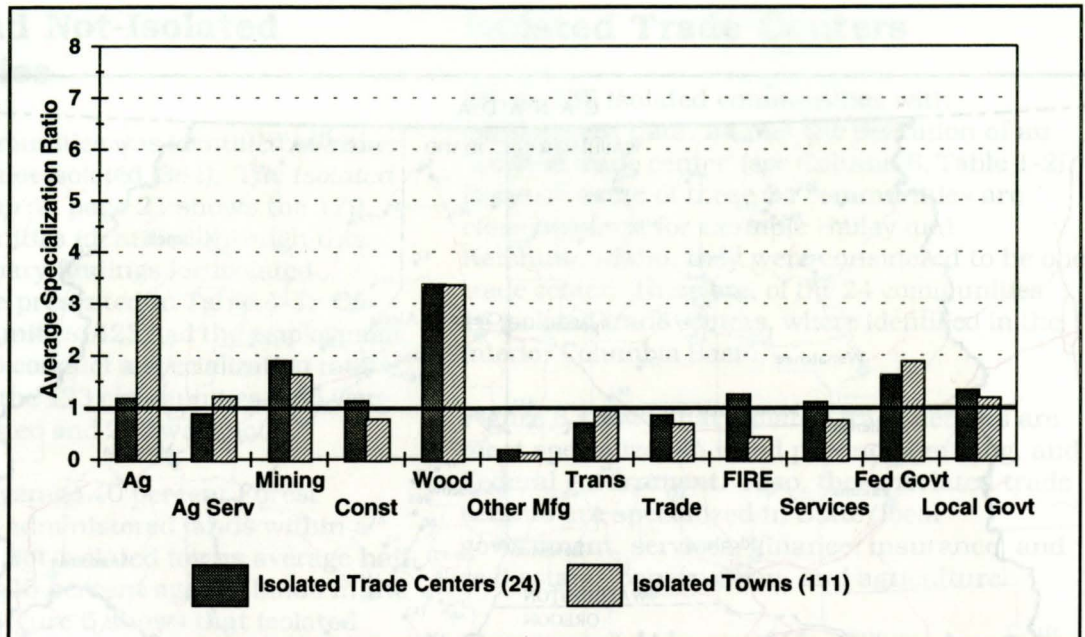


Figure 6. Community Category 2 — Isolated Trade Centers.

agriculture, and mining. Wood products is also the highest industry specialization for not-isolated towns, followed by agriculture, agriculture services, and State/local government.

Communities On or Near American Indian Reservations

Sixty-five communities associated with American Indian reservations were identified in the interior Columbia Basin (see *Communities Associated with American Indian Reservations Map* on page 25). These were selected primarily because of their proximity to reservations. Figure 8 shows that in this category of communities, isolated towns are most specialized in wood products manufacturing, followed by Federal government, agriculture, and State/local government. Not-isolated towns are most specialized in agriculture, followed by Federal government, agriculture services, and wood products.

Communities Specialized in Agriculture, Agriculture Services, Wood Products Manufacturing, Mining, and Federal Government

Agriculture (crops and livestock), agriculture services, wood products manufacturing,

mining, and Federal Government can be considered the 'top five industries' for two reasons. First, study findings for towns specialized in agriculture, wood products manufacturing, mining and Federal government are noticeably different than for the other industries for the following reasons:

- ♦ Towns specialized in mining, wood products, agriculture and Federal government have the highest average specialization ratios of the 12 industries measured (Graph Type A).
- ♦ Towns specialized in one of these industries are often specialized the other three industries (see Graph Type A).
- ♦ Towns specialized in wood products, mining and Federal government show the biggest difference in average specialization between isolated and not-isolated towns; isolated towns being much more specialized (Graph Type B).
- ♦ A larger percent of towns specialized in wood products, mining, and agriculture have high or very high specialization than do other industries (Graph Types B and C).
- ♦ Over 70 percent of the towns in the interior Columbia Basin are most specialized in one of these top five industries. For isolated towns, 80 percent are most specialized in one of the top five industries (30 percent are most specialized in the wood products industry).

Graph Type A:
Communities
with Forest
Service and/or
BLM Offices -
Average
Specialization
Ratio for each
Industry Group.

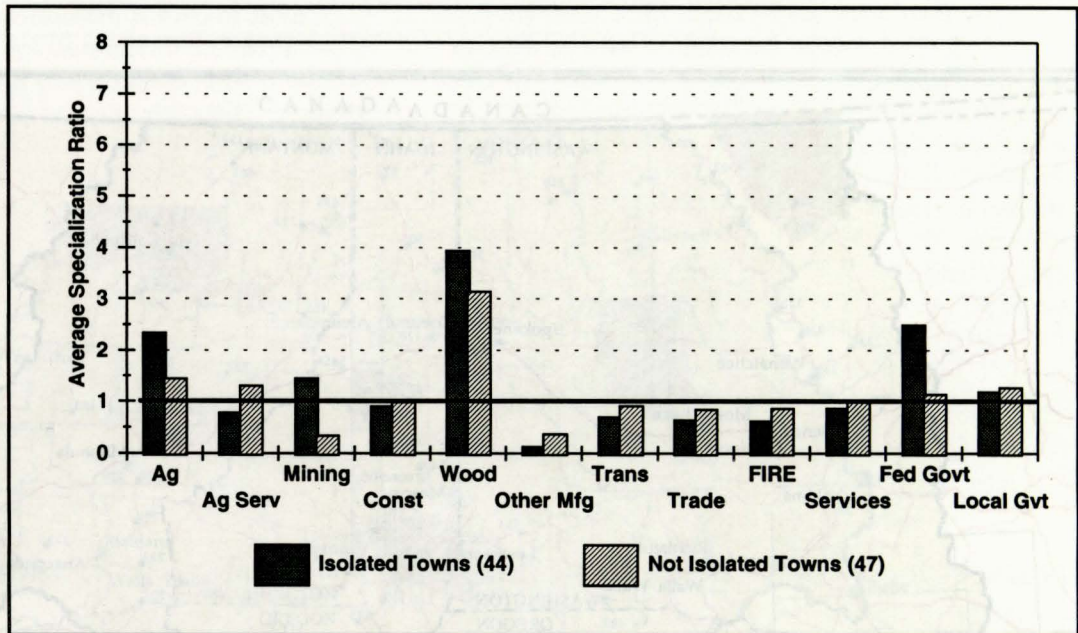


Figure 7. Community Category 3— Forest Service and/or BLM Offices.

Second, these industries have historically benefitted from outputs of forage (for livestock), timber, and minerals from Federal lands. Towns have benefited economically from the basic (or export) income earned from these industries and the income earned by Forest Service and BLM employees.

Association with Forest Service- and BLM-Administered Lands

It is difficult to establish and measure social and economic relationships between communities and Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands, especially for more than 500 communities. Social relationships are complex and vary among communities, among groups within communities, and even among individuals. Perceived benefits and liabilities associated with Federal lands may change rapidly due to changes in the community, changes in how these lands are used, or both.

Economic relationships tend to be more structured and measurable than social relationships, but they also change rapidly and are frequently affected by personal choice, especially as people and businesses adapt to

outside economic forces. Even so, the use and condition of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands can affect the economic and social conditions of communities in the interior Columbia Basin.

This study makes an effort to describe how this might happen. It does so first by describing the economic contributions of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands to a variety of uses. Economic contributions are described in regard to: timber, forage, and minerals; recreation uses; public lands to American Indian Tribes; non-industrial local uses; and non-traditional sources. Second it calculates the percent of lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM near communities and explores the implications of this relationship. Third it identifies communities with Forest Service and BLM offices, and discusses their economic and social contributions.

Economic Contribution of Forest Service- and BLM-Administered Lands

Economic Contributions of Timber, Forage, and Minerals

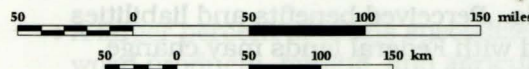
Historically, timber, forage, and minerals produced from Federal lands have been the most



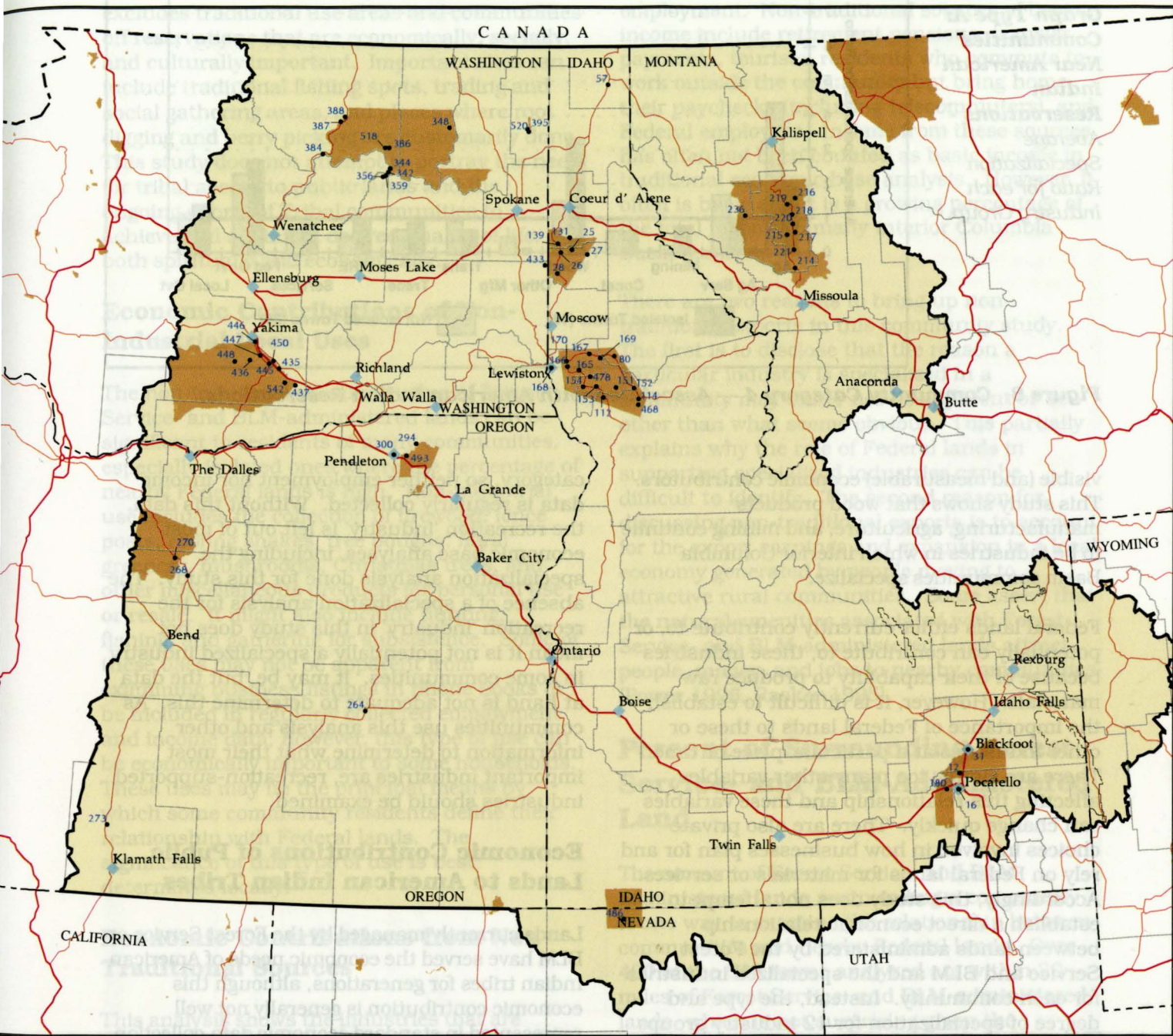
Communities with BLM and/or Forest Service Offices

INTERIOR COLUMBIA BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Project Area
1998



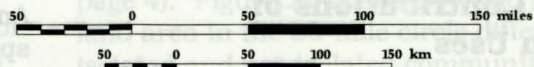
- Columbia River Basin Assessment Area
- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Interstates
- Other U.S. Highways
- Larger Towns and Cities
- Community Place Number
- Communities with BLM and/or Forest Service Offices



Communities Associated with American Indian Reservations

INTERIOR COLUMBIA
BASIN ECOSYSTEM
MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Project Area
1998



- Columbia River Basin Assessment Area
- American Indian Reservations
- Interstates
- Other U.S. Highways
- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Area
- Communities Associated with American Indian Reservations
- Larger Towns and Cities
- Community Place Number

**Graph Type A:
Communities
Near American
Indian
Reservations -
Average
Specialization
Ratio for each
Industry Group.**

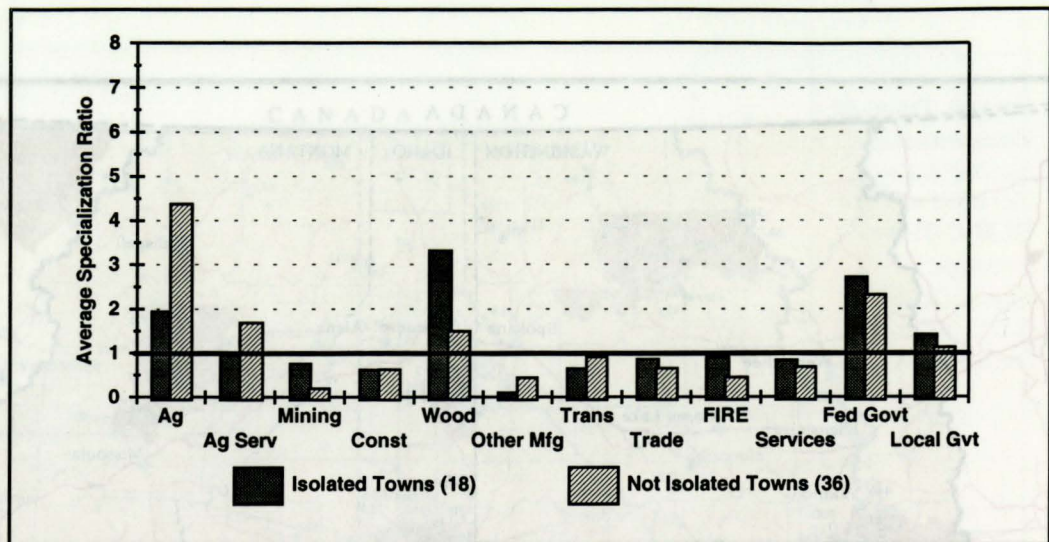


Figure 8. Community Category 4 — Associated with American Indian Reservations.

visible (and measurable) economic contributors. This study shows that wood products manufacturing, agriculture, and mining continue to be industries in which interior Columbia Basin communities specialize.

Federal lands either currently contribute to, or potentially can contribute to, these industries because of their capability to produce raw materials. However, it is difficult to establish the importance of Federal lands to these or other industries at a particular place or time. There are simply too many other variables affecting this relationship and these variables can change quickly. There are also private choices involved in how businesses plan for and rely on Federal lands for materials or services. Accordingly, this study does not attempt to establish a direct economic relationship between lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM and the specialized industries for each community. Instead, the type and degree of specialization for 12 industry groups is presented for 423 communities.

Economic Contributions of Recreation Uses

Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands have long contributed valuable recreation opportunities to people living in nearby communities and elsewhere. All indications suggest that the value of recreation on Federal lands is large and growing. Recreation is not classified or measured as a standard industry

category, so neither employment nor income data is regularly collected. Without this data, the recreation 'industry' is left out of most economic base analyses, including the specialization analysis done for this study. The absence of a specialization analysis for the recreation 'industry' in this study does not mean it is not potentially a specialized industry in some communities. It may be, but the data at hand is not adequate to determine this. As communities use this analysis and other information to determine what their most important industries are, recreation-supported industries should be examined.

Economic Contributions of Public Lands to American Indian Tribes

Lands currently managed by the Forest Service or BLM have served the economic needs of American Indian tribes for generations, although this economic contribution is generally not well represented in standard economic data collection or analysis. This study attempts to recognize the economic importance of Federal lands to American Indians by analyzing the industry specialization for communities on or near reservations and locating those communities on a map (see *Communities Associated with American Indian Reservations Map* on page 25). This represents a very limited approach for assessing economic importance. Industry employment specialization as calculated in this study may not properly address economic conditions for some American Indian Tribes.

Focusing only on communities on or near reservation lands (as done in this study) excludes traditional use areas and communities off reservations that are economically, socially, and culturally important. Important sites can include traditional fishing spots, trading and social gathering areas, and places where root digging and berry picking are customarily done. This study does not attempt to portray the need for tribal access to public lands and the ongoing efforts of Tribal communities to achieve and sustain a desired quality of life, both spiritually and economically.

Economic Contributions of Non-Industrial Local Uses

The non-industrial economic value of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands can be significant to residents of many communities, especially isolated ones where the percentage of nearby Federal lands is high. Non-industrial use includes the collection of firewood, fence posts, roofing shakes, tree boughs, floral greenery, mushrooms, Christmas trees, and other miscellaneous products for personal use or resale. It might also include hunting, fishing, and gathering for subsistence. Some of these uses may not be apparent from examining business listings in phone books or be included in regularly collected employment and income data; however, this type of use can be economically important to some households. These uses may be the principal means by which some community residents define their relationship with Federal lands. The significance of this type of use is best determined locally.

Economic Contributions from Non-Traditional Sources

This analysis shows the industries that are specialized in each community; it does not explain the reason for this specialization. For a traditional industry like wood products manufacturing, the most conspicuous reason for the specialization is the presence of large tracts of forested land, both Federal and privately owned. For the livestock portion of the agriculture industry, the presence of forage on private and Federal rangelands may generate the specialization. The reason for specialization in some other industries is less apparent.

Employment supported by income from non-traditional sources can be 'basic' or 'export' employment. Non-traditional sources of basic income include retirement pensions, transfer payments, tourists, residents who commute to work outside the community but bring home their paychecks (including telecommuters), and Federal employees. Income from these sources has often not been counted as basic income in traditional economic base analysis. However, it often is basic and it is a growing percentage of the total income in many interior Columbia Basin counties.

There are two reasons to bring up non-traditional exports in this community study. The first is to disclose that the reason a particular industry is specialized in a community may either not be apparent or be other than what seems obvious. This partially explains why the role of Federal lands in supporting specialized industries can be difficult to identify. The second reason for discussing non-traditional exports is to account for the export earnings and expansion in a local economy generated by people moving to attractive rural communities. Some assert that the natural amenities associated with Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands attract people, money, and jobs to nearby communities (Power 1996, Rasker 1995).

Percent of Surrounding Forest Service- and BLM-Administered Land

The amount of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands surrounding a community is one way to examine the relationship between communities and nearby Federal lands. Over 400 of the 543 towns analyzed are within 20 miles of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands, which is not surprising given the distribution of these lands in the Basin (see the *Communities Included in the Analysis Map* on page 4). Figure 21 shows how the percent of land area in the 20-mile circle differs for isolated and not-isolated communities. In addition, Table 1-2 gives the percentage of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands in the circles for each community.

The percentage of Forest Service- and BLM-administered land surrounding a community is not necessarily an indicator of economic importance of that public land. The economy of

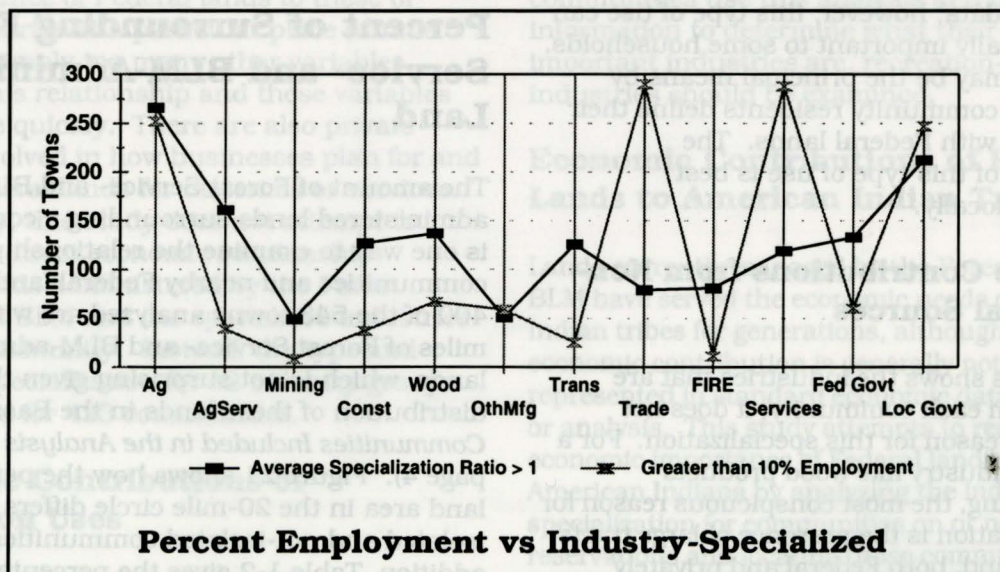
Industry Specialization and Resource Dependence

The relationship of an industry to the economic and social welfare of communities in which it exists has often been framed in terms of a 'community dependence' on that industry. Most often, this dependence has been asserted for natural resource industries, especially wood products manufacturing. A review of the literature and public policy on this subject shows that there is not a universally accepted definition of dependency; it is more a public policy choice than a standard measure. The suitability of a particular definition depends on who defines it and for what purpose. Due to this lack of a universal standard measure of dependency it is common to use a threshold of ten percent of employment in an industry category to define a dependent condition.

From an economic base perspective, the percent employment in an industry category would not measure 'dependency' unless it is assumed to be a basic industry. It is the basic or export industries that add to the level of income and employment in a community. To assess dependence on an industry, it is not just the percent employment that matters, but whether that industry is a basic industry. This analysis provides insights in regard to that concept.

The figure below compares the number of towns with ten percent or greater employment versus the number of towns found specialized for each industry. This figure shows that percent employment and specialization are different for most industries. Accepting that basic industries add income and employment to a community, and that a specialized industry is at least in part a basic industry, the figure suggests that percent employment alone is not a reliable measure of economic importance or dependence.

This study does not judge whether a community is or is not 'dependent' on an industry. Instead, it identifies the industries in which a community is specialized and the extent of that specialization. Specialization in an industry indicates that it is a basic or export industry that contributes jobs and income important to a community. Planners and policy-makers can use this specialization analysis along with other pertinent information to address issues of economic concern, such as resource dependence, economic diversity, or the performance of important basic industries.



the interior Columbia Basin is driven by many factors which are more influential than Federal land uses, including growth in major industries, emergence of new industries, transportation and communication advances, changes in technology, international markets, interest rates, and the constantly changing tastes and preferences of consumers. Economies operate at a scale larger than a community. A greater percent of Federal land in the 20-mile radius circle can be viewed as either a benefit or a liability. Either way, some effect is experienced by nearby communities.

Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands provide community residents large areas of natural landscapes with ready access, essentially devoid of 'no trespassing' signs. Public use is promoted and encouraged. Ready access to public lands managed by the Forest Service and BLM and to their employees fosters participation by many community residents. Events that threaten their accustomed level of participation usually generates concern. People who live in communities near public lands administered by the Forest Service or BLM often feel they have a greater stake in these lands than those who do not. Additionally, access to and use of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands is important to American Indian Tribes to sustain traditional uses and exercise their treaty rights.

Communities that Include Forest Service and/or BLM Offices

Approximately 100 Forest Service and 20 BLM offices are located in over 100 communities in the interior Columbia Basin (see the *Communities with BLM and/or Forest Service Offices Map* on page 24). Fifty-two of these 100 plus communities specialize in Federal government (see Table 1-1). Fifty of these communities are isolated, and 34 of those specialize in Federal government. It is likely that Forest Service and BLM employment accounts for the Federal government specialization in some of these communities. Forest Service and BLM offices in a community contribute tangible economic and social benefits. Historically, these offices have provided relatively stable permanent jobs as well as many seasonal jobs. An office in a town represents an investment in buildings and utilities, employment and income, purchasing activity, and employees who participate in social, professional, and political activities in those communities.

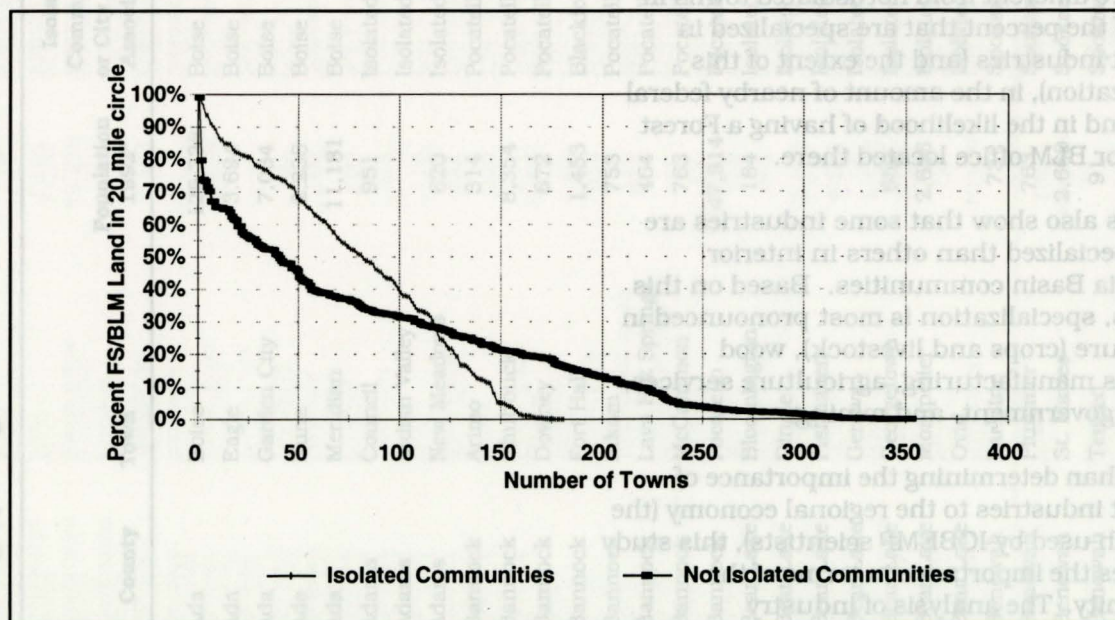


Figure 21. Percent of Area Managed by the Forest Service/BLM – 20-Mile Radius Circle per Community.

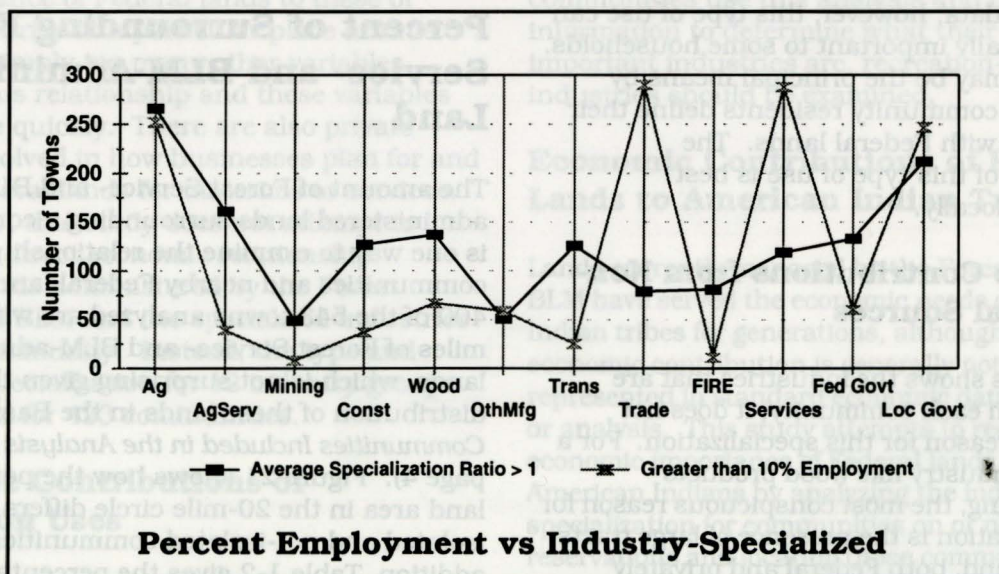
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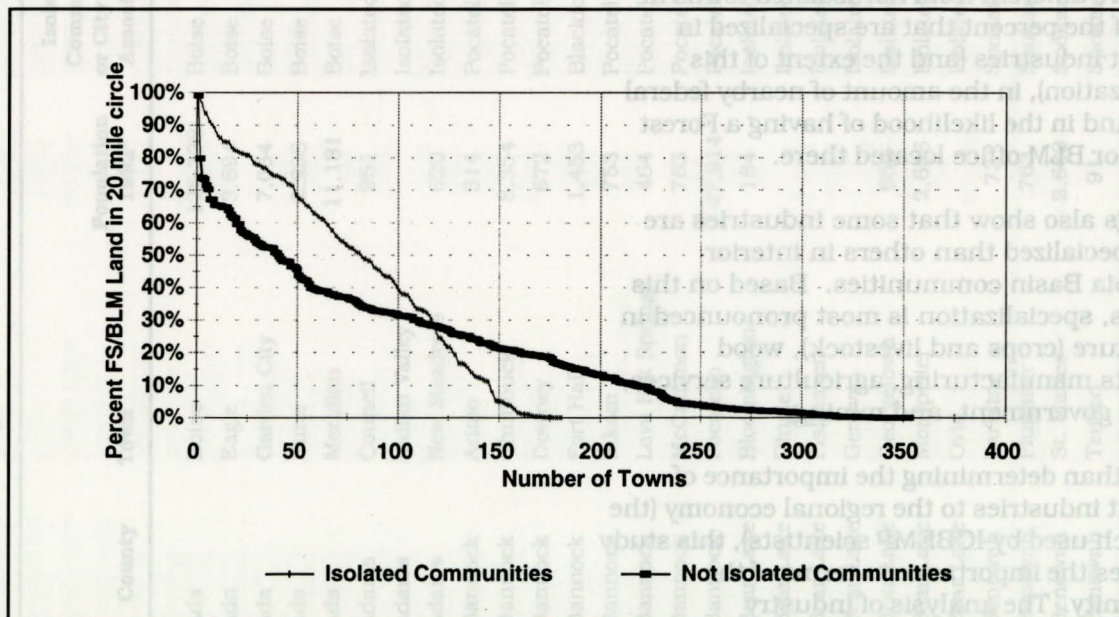


Figure 21. Percent of Area Managed by the Forest Service/BLM - 20-Mile Radius Circle per Community.

Summary

This study set out to identify the types of communities within the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area that might be affected by changes in the management of lands administered by the Forest Service and BLM. To establish the proper context for this task, the report reviewed pertinent ICBEMP science findings.

The conclusion from this review was that an understanding of economic and social conditions can change with the scale of analysis. The ICBEMP science staff described conditions at three scales — the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area, BEA regions, and individual counties. This study enhances the understanding of economic and social conditions in the interior Columbia Basin by conducting an analysis at the community level.

The analysis examined geographic isolation, community specialization in different industries, and association with Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. These topics are often raised by people concerned about the potential effects of federal decisions on their communities.

The findings from the analysis show that isolated towns are different from not-isolated towns in terms of the percent that are specialized in different industries (and the extent of this specialization), in the amount of nearby federal lands, and in the likelihood of having a Forest Service or BLM office located there.

Findings also show that some industries are more specialized than others in interior Columbia Basin communities. Based on this analysis, specialization is most pronounced in agriculture (crops and livestock), wood products manufacturing, agriculture services, Federal government, and mining.

Rather than determining the importance of different industries to the regional economy (the approach used by ICBEMP scientists), this study examines the importance in terms of the community. The analysis of industry specialization could not, however, account for the recreation 'industry' or other types of economic activity not well represented in commonly available sources of employment data.

The final section of this analysis attempted to look at the social and economic relationships between Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands and the communities in the interior Columbia Basin. Establishing and measuring social and economic relationships proved to be difficult. In the broad sense, it is apparent that management of these Federal lands could affect the economic and social conditions of interior Columbia Basin communities to varying degrees. While the relationship between Federal lands and communities is complex, this study initiated a discussion of the relationship between the communities of the interior Columbia Basin and Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands.

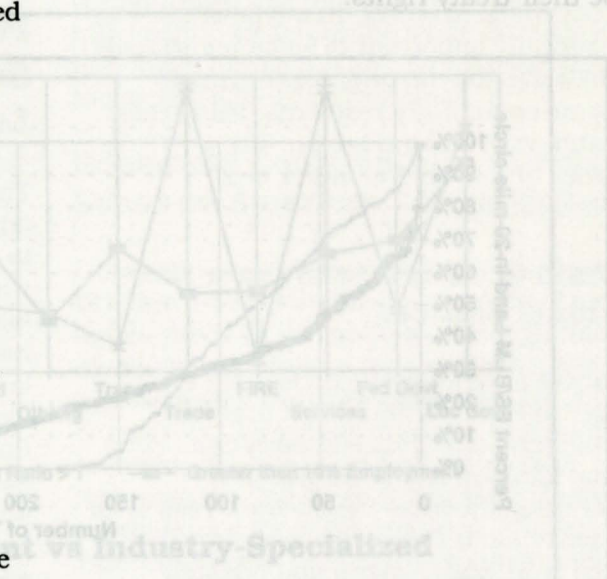


Table 1-2. Category Assignment for 543 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Population 1992 ³	Isolated Community or City Circle Association	Associated w/American Indian Reservation	FS or BLM Office	% of FS or BLM land within 20-Mile Radius	Subbasin No./Name ⁴
1	ID	Ada	Boise	125,738	Boise		Yes	23%	55 / Lower Boise
2	ID	Ada	Eagle	3,694	Boise			14%	55 / Lower Boise
3	ID	Ada	Garden City	7,034	Boise			19%	55 / Lower Boise
4	ID	Ada	Kuna	2,238	Boise			20%	55 / Lower Boise
5	ID	Ada	Meridian	11,181	Boise			13%	55 / Lower Boise
6	ID	Adams	Council	951	Isolated		Yes	44%	158 / Weiser
7	ID	Adams	Indian Valley		Isolated			42%	158 / Weiser
8	ID	Adams	New Meadows	620	Isolated		Yes	61%	50 / Little Salmon
9	ID	Bannock	Arimo	314	Pocatello			26%	104 / Portneuf
10	ID	Bannock	Chubbuck	8,354	Pocatello			17%	104 / Portneuf
11	ID	Bannock	Downey	672	Pocatello			13%	104 / Portneuf
12	ID	Bannock	Fort Hall	1,453	Blackfoot	Yes		13%	2 / American Falls
13	ID	Bannock	Inkom	753	Pocatello			27%	104 / Portneuf
14	ID	Bannock	Lava Hot Springs	464	Pocatello			23%	104 / Portneuf
15	ID	Bannock	McCammon	763	Pocatello			30%	104 / Portneuf
16	ID	Bannock	Pocatello	47,914	Pocatello	Yes	Yes	18%	104 / Portneuf
18	ID	Bear Lake	Bloomington	184	Isolated			0%	⁵ / Bear Lake
19	ID	Bear Lake	Dingle		Isolated			1%	⁵ / Bear Lake
17	ID	Bear Lake	Fishhaven		Isolated		Yes	0%	⁵ / Bear Lake
20	ID	Bear Lake	Geneva		Isolated			14%	⁵ / Central Bear
21	ID	Bear Lake	Georgetown	659	Isolated			19%	⁵ / Bear Lake
22	ID	Bear Lake	Montpelier	2,656	Isolated		Yes	6%	⁵ / Bear Lake
24	ID	Bear Lake	Ovid		Isolated		Yes	2%	⁵ / Bear Lake
25	ID	Benewah	Parkline	73	Spokane	Yes		10%	124 / St. Joe
26	ID	Benewah	Plummer	763	Spokane	Yes		4%	124 / St. Joe
27	ID	Benewah	St. Maries	2,669	Spokane	Yes	Yes	17%	124 / St. Joe
28	ID	Benewah	Tensed	91	Spokane	Yes		7%	36 / Hangman
29	ID	Bingham	Aberdeen	1,548	Blackfoot			27%	2 / American Falls
60	ID	Bingham	Atomic City	26	Blackfoot			39%	2 / American Falls
30	ID	Bingham	Basalt	450	Blackfoot			15%	2 / American Falls

Table 1-2. Category Assignment for 543 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Population 1992 ³	Isolated Community or City Circle Association	Associated w/American Indian Reservation	FS or BLM Office	% of FS or BLM land within 20-Mile Radius	Subbasin No./Name ⁴
31	ID	Bingham	Blackfoot	10,628	Blackfoot	Yes		15%	2 / American Falls
32	ID	Bingham	Firth	456	Blackfoot			15%	2 / American Falls
33	ID	Bingham	Shelley	3,744	Blackfoot			16%	2 / American Falls
34	ID	Blaine	Bellevue	1,433	Isolated Trade Ctr			62%	7 / Big Wood
35	ID	Blaine	Hailey	4,252	Isolated Trade Ctr			65%	7 / Big Wood
36	ID	Blaine	Ketchum	2,685	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes		86%	7 / Big Wood
37	ID	Blaine	Sun Valley	997	Isolated			85%	7 / Big Wood
41	ID	Boise	Banks	570	Boise			46%	96 / North Fork Payette
457	ID	Boise	Crouch	75	Boise			56%	84 / Middle Fork Payette
38	ID	Boise	Garden Valley		Boise			56%	84 / Middle Fork Payette
39	ID	Boise	Horseshoe Bend	726	Boise			31%	101 / Payette
40	ID	Boise	Idaho City	373	Boise	Yes		65%	12 / Boise-Mores
458	ID	Boise	Placerville	14	Boise			54%	12 / Boise-Mores
42	ID	Bonner	Clark Fork	471	Isolated			66%	56 / Lower Clark Fork
43	ID	Bonner	Dover	335	Coeur d'Alene			27%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
44	ID	Bonner	East Hope	231	Coeur d'Alene			52%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
45	ID	Bonner	Hope	116	Coeur d'Alene			51%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
46	ID	Bonner	Kootenai	317	Coeur d'Alene			32%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
459	ID	Bonner	Laclede	400	Spokane			19%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
47	ID	Bonner	Oldtown	166	Spokane			21%	102 / Pend Oreille
48	ID	Bonner	Ponderay	491	Coeur d'Alene			31%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
460	ID	Bonner	Priest Lake		Isolated			46%	106 / Priest
49	ID	Bonner	Priest River	1,679	Spokane		Yes	20%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
461	ID	Bonner	Samuels		Isolated			36%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
50	ID	Bonner	Sandpoint	5,725	Coeur d'Alene		Yes	30%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
51	ID	Bonneville	Ammon	5,469	Idaho Falls			10%	39 / Idaho Falls
52	ID	Bonneville	Idaho Falls	48,226	Idaho Falls		Yes	12%	39 / Idaho Falls
53	ID	Bonneville	Iona	1,107	Idaho Falls			10%	39 / Idaho Falls
54	ID	Bonneville	Irwin	116	Idaho Falls			72%	99 / Palisades
55	ID	Bonneville	Swan Valley	141	Idaho Falls			67%	99 / Palisades

56	ID	Bonneville	Ucon	932	Idaho Falls			12%	39 / Idaho Falls
57	ID	Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	2,244	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	Yes	60%	64 / Lower Kootenai
58	ID	Boundary	Moyie Springs	435	Isolated			66%	91 / Moyie
59	ID	Butte	Arco	1,029	Isolated			58%	6 / Big Lost
61	ID	Butte	Butte City	65	Isolated			54%	6 / Big Lost
62	ID	Butte	Moore	196	Isolated		Yes	68%	6 / Big Lost
63	ID	Camas	Fairfield	376	Isolated		Yes	61%	19 / Camas
64	ID	Canyon	Caldwell	20,800	Boise			14%	55 / Lower Boise
65	ID	Canyon	Greenleaf	681	Boise			23%	55 / Lower Boise
66	ID	Canyon	Melba	272	Boise			38%	89 / Middle Snake-Succor
67	ID	Canyon	Middleton	2,081	Boise			10%	55 / Lower Boise
68	ID	Canyon	Nampa	31,416	Boise			13%	55 / Lower Boise
69	ID	Canyon	Notus	411	Boise			16%	55 / Lower Boise
70	ID	Canyon	Parma	1,702	Boise			25%	55 / Lower Boise
71	ID	Canyon	Wilder	1,426	Boise			32%	55 / Lower Boise
72	ID	Caribou	Bancroft	417	Pocatello			17%	104 / Portneuf
73	ID	Cassia	Albion	293	Twin Falls			34%	46 / Lake Walcott
74	ID	Cassia	Burley	8,918	Twin Falls		Yes	19%	46 / Lake Walcott
75	ID	Cassia	Declo	289	Twin Falls			23%	46 / Lake Walcott
76	ID	Cassia	Malta	180	Isolated			50%	107 / Raft
77	ID	Cassia	Oakley	607	Twin Falls			53%	31 / Goose
78	ID	Clark	Dubois	480	Isolated		Yes	49%	4 / Beaver-Camas
462	ID	Clark	Spencer	11	Isolated			43%	4 / Beaver-Camas
79	ID	Clearwater	Elk River	153	Isolated			22%	67 / Lower North Fork Clearwater
463	ID	Clearwater	Hall		Isolated			8%	67 / Lower North Fork Clearwater
80	ID	Clearwater	Orofino	3,010	Isolated	Yes	Yes	5%	21 / Clearwater
81	ID	Clearwater	Pierce	755	Isolated			39%	21 / Clearwater
82	ID	Clearwater	Weippe	523	Isolated			23%	21 / Clearwater
83	ID	Custer	Challis	995	Isolated		Yes	90%	150 / Upper Salmon
84	ID	Custer	Clayton	20	Isolated		Yes	94%	150 / Upper Salmon
150	ID	Custer	Ellis		Isolated			89%	98 / Pahsimeroi
464	ID	Custer	Lost River	29	Isolated			73%	6 / Big Lost
85	ID	Custer	Mackay	592	Isolated			84%	6 / Big Lost
86	ID	Custer	Stanley	70	Isolated			96%	150 / Upper Salmon
87	ID	Elmore	Glenns Ferry	1,359	Isolated			65%	18 / C. J. Strike Reservoir
88	ID	Elmore	Mountain Home	8,107	Boise		Yes	49%	18 / C. J. Strike Reservoir
465	ID	Elmore	Mountain Home AFB	5,936	Boise			50%	18 / C. J. Strike Reservoir

Table 1-2. Category Assignment for 543 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

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89	ID	Franklin	Clifton	228	Logan, Utah			3%	⁵ / Middle Bear
90	ID	Franklin	Dayton	382	Logan, Utah			1%	⁵ / Middle Bear
91	ID	Franklin	Franklin	478	Logan, Utah			0%	⁵ / Middle Bear
92	ID	Franklin	Preston	3,710	Logan, Utah			1%	⁵ / Middle Bear
93	ID	Franklin	Weston	426	Logan, Utah			0%	⁵ / Middle Bear
94	ID	Fremont	Ashton	1,104	Rexburg		Yes	39%	140 / Upper Henrys
95	ID	Fremont	Drummond	33	Rexburg			38%	62 / Lower Henrys
96	ID	Fremont	Island Park	163	Isolated		Yes	40%	140 / Upper Henrys
97	ID	Fremont	Newdale	361	Rexburg			22%	128 / Teton
98	ID	Fremont	Parker	314	Rexburg			25%	62 / Lower Henrys
99	ID	Fremont	St. Anthony	3,393	Rexburg		Yes	23%	62 / Lower Henrys
100	ID	Fremont	Teton	563	Rexburg			22%	128 / Teton
466	ID	Fremont	Warm River	9	Rexburg			48%	140 / Upper Henrys
101	ID	Gem	Emmett	4,888	Boise		Yes	20%	101 / Payette
102	ID	Gem	Letha		Boise			19%	101 / Payette
103	ID	Gem	Montour		Boise			30%	101 / Payette
104	ID	Gem	Ola		Isolated			43%	101 / Payette
105	ID	Gem	Sweet		Boise			33%	101 / Payette
106	ID	Gooding	Bliss	196	Twin Falls			61%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
107	ID	Gooding	Gooding	3,066	Twin Falls			52%	52 / Little Wood
108	ID	Gooding	Hagerman	669	Twin Falls			48%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
109	ID	Gooding	Wendell	2,179	Twin Falls			33%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
110	ID	Idaho	Cottonwood	852	Isolated		Yes	5%	117 / South Fork Clearwater
111	ID	Idaho	Elk City	670	Isolated		Yes	98%	117 / South Fork Clearwater
112	ID	Idaho	Ferdinand	141	Isolated	Yes		4%	21 / Clearwater
113	ID	Idaho	Grangeville	3,208	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	35%	117 / South Fork Clearwater
467	ID	Idaho	Keuterville		Isolated			5%	69 / Lower Salmon
114	ID	Idaho	Kooskia	708	Isolated	Yes	Yes	30%	117 / South Fork Clearwater
115	ID	Idaho	Riggins	460	Isolated			82%	69 / Lower Salmon
468	ID	Idaho	Stites	204	Isolated	Yes		34%	117 / South Fork Clearwater

116	ID	Idaho	White Bird	109	Isolated	Yes	49%	69 / Lower Salmon
117	ID	Jefferson	Hamer	86	Idaho Falls		38%	4 / Beaver-Camas
118	ID	Jefferson	Lewisville	549	Idaho Falls		20%	39 / Idaho Falls
119	ID	Jefferson	Menan	768	Idaho Falls		19%	39 / Idaho Falls
120	ID	Jefferson	Mudlake	179	Idaho Falls		26%	76 / Medicine Lodge
121	ID	Jefferson	Rigby	2,950	Idaho Falls		16%	39 / Idaho Falls
122	ID	Jefferson	Ririe	665	Idaho Falls		15%	39 / Idaho Falls
123	ID	Jefferson	Roberts	647	Idaho Falls		24%	39 / Idaho Falls
124	ID	Jerome	Eden	329	Twin Falls		31%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
125	ID	Jerome	Hazelton	426	Twin Falls		31%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
126	ID	Jerome	Jerome	7,077	Twin Falls		29%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
127	ID	Kootenai	Athol	409	Coeur d'Alene		33%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
469	ID	Kootenai	Cataldo		Coeur d'Alene		58%	22 / Coeur d'Alene Lake
128	ID	Kootenai	Coeur d'Alene	26,611	Coeur d'Alene	Yes	26%	153 / Upper Spokane
129	ID	Kootenai	Dalton Gardens	2,170	Coeur d'Alene		29%	153 / Upper Spokane
130	ID	Kootenai	Fernan Lake	186	Coeur d'Alene		28%	22 / Coeur d'Alene Lake
131	ID	Kootenai	Harrison	232	Spokane	Yes	12%	22 / Coeur d'Alene Lake
132	ID	Kootenai	Hauser	427	Spokane		6%	153 / Upper Spokane
133	ID	Kootenai	Hayden	4,693	Coeur d'Alene		28%	153 / Upper Spokane
134	ID	Kootenai	Hayden Lake	374	Coeur d'Alene		31%	153 / Upper Spokane
135	ID	Kootenai	Huetter	85	Coeur d'Alene		21%	153 / Upper Spokane
136	ID	Kootenai	Post Falls	8,494	Spokane		12%	153 / Upper Spokane
137	ID	Kootenai	Rathdrum	2,382	Spokane		16%	153 / Upper Spokane
138	ID	Kootenai	Spirit Lake	883	Spokane		14%	103 / Pend Oreille Lake
470	ID	Kootenai	State Line	26	Isolated		4%	153 / Upper Spokane
139	ID	Kootenai	Worley	194	Spokane	Yes	4%	36 / Hangman
471	ID	Latah	Bovil	256	Isolated		27%	21 / Clearwater
472	ID	Latah	Deary	548	Moscow		22%	21 / Clearwater
140	ID	Latah	Genesee	783	Moscow		0%	100 / Palouse
473	ID	Latah	Juliaetta	514	Moscow		2%	21 / Clearwater
474	ID	Latah	Kendrick	325	Lewiston		5%	21 / Clearwater
475	ID	Latah	Moscow	19,122	Moscow		0%	100 / Palouse
141	ID	Latah	Onaway	208	Moscow		11%	100 / Palouse
476	ID	Latah	Potlatch	743	Moscow	Yes	10%	100 / Palouse
477	ID	Latah	Princeton		Moscow		13%	100 / Palouse
142	ID	Latah	Troy	782	Moscow		8%	21 / Clearwater
143	ID	Lemhi	Carmen		Isolated	Yes	71%	87 / Middle Salmon-Panther

Table 1-2. Category Assignment for 543 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Population 1992 ³	Isolated Community or City Circle Association	Associated w/American Indian Reservation	FS or BLM Office	% of FS or BLM land within 20-Mile Radius	Subbasin No./Name ⁴
144	ID	Lemhi	Gibbonville		Isolated			63%	87 / Middle Salmon-Panther
145	ID	Lemhi	Leadore	85	Isolated		Yes	63%	47 / Lemhi
146	ID	Lemhi	Lemhi		Isolated			68%	47 / Lemhi
147	ID	Lemhi	May		Isolated			86%	98 / Pahsimeroi
148	ID	Lemhi	Salmon	3,093	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	75%	87 / Middle Salmon-Panther
149	ID	Lemhi	Tendoy		Isolated			59%	47 / Lemhi
151	ID	Lewis	Craigmont	571	Lewiston	Yes		3%	21 / Clearwater
152	ID	Lewis	Kamiah	1,190	Isolated	Yes	Yes	17%	21 / Clearwater
153	ID	Lewis	Nez Perce	471	Isolated	Yes		2%	21 / Clearwater
478	ID	Lewis	Reubens	46	Lewiston	Yes		2%	21 / Clearwater
154	ID	Lewis	Winchester	272	Lewiston	Yes		4%	21 / Clearwater
155	ID	Lincoln	Dietrich	129	Twin Falls			62%	52 / Little Wood
156	ID	Lincoln	Richfield	380	Twin Falls			73%	52 / Little Wood
157	ID	Lincoln	Shoshone	1273	Twin Falls		Yes	57%	52 / Little Wood
158	ID	Madison	Rexburg	14,497	Rexburg			21%	128 / Teton
159	ID	Madison	Sugar City	1,410	Rexburg			22%	128 / Teton
160	ID	Minidoka	Acequia	103	Twin Falls			35%	46 / Lake Walcott
161	ID	Minidoka	Heyburn	2,836	Twin Falls			19%	46 / Lake Walcott
162	ID	Minidoka	Minidoka	64	Twin Falls			52%	46 / Lake Walcott
163	ID	Minidoka	Paul	1,000	Twin Falls			19%	46 / Lake Walcott
164	ID	Minidoka	Rupert	5,636	Twin Falls			24%	46 / Lake Walcott
165	ID	Nez Perce	Culdesac	289	Lewiston	Yes		1%	21 / Clearwater
166	ID	Nez Perce	Lapwai	1,006	Lewiston	Yes		1%	21 / Clearwater
167	ID	Nez Perce	Lenore		Lewiston	Yes		3%	21 / Clearwater
168	ID	Nez Perce	Lewiston	29,119	Lewiston	Yes		1%	21 / Clearwater
169	ID	Nez Perce	Peck	166	Lewiston	Yes		3%	21 / Clearwater
170	ID	Nez Perce	Spalding		Lewiston	Yes		1%	21 / Clearwater
171	ID	Oneida	Holbrook		Isolated			7%	⁵ / Curlew Valley
172	ID	Oneida	Malad City	1946	Pocatello		Yes	4%	⁵ / Lower Bear-Malad
173	ID	Owyhee	Grand View	355	Isolated			61%	89 / Middle Snake-Succor

174	ID	Owyhee	Homedale	2,097	Boise		39%	89 / Middle Snake-Succor
175	ID	Owyhee	Marsing	809	Boise		33%	89 / Middle Snake-Succor
176	ID	Payette	Fruitland	2,668	Ontario		21%	101 / Payette
177	ID	Payette	New Plymouth	1,465	Ontario		19%	101 / Payette
178	ID	Payette	Payette	6,170	Ontario		22%	88 / Middle Snake-Payette
179	ID	Power	American Falls	4,008	Pocatello		20%	2 / American Falls
180	ID	Power	Arbon Valley	628	Pocatello	Yes	15%	2 / American Falls
181	ID	Power	Rockland	305	Pocatello		24%	46 / Lake Walcott
182	ID	Shoshone	Kellogg	2,495	Coeur d'Alene		67%	118 / South Fork Coeur d'Alene
183	ID	Shoshone	Mullan	815	Isolated		83%	118 / South Fork Coeur d'Alene
184	ID	Shoshone	Osburn	1,507	Isolated		72%	118 / South Fork Coeur d'Alene
185	ID	Shoshone	Pinehurst	1,785	Coeur d'Alene		62%	118 / South Fork Coeur d'Alene
545	ID	Shoshone	Silverton	750	Isolated	Yes	74%	118 / South Fork Coeur d'Alene
186	ID	Shoshone	Smelterville	453	Coeur d'Alene		66%	118 / South Fork Coeur d'Alene
187	ID	Shoshone	Wallace	994	Isolated		74%	118 / South Fork Coeur d'Alene
188	ID	Shoshone	Wardner	247	Coeur d'Alene		65%	118 / South Fork Coeur d'Alene
189	ID	Teton	Driggs	980	Rexburg	Yes	53%	128 / Teton
190	ID	Teton	Tetonia	153	Rexburg		47%	128 / Teton
191	ID	Teton	Victor	341	Rexburg		60%	128 / Teton
192	ID	Twin Falls	Buhl	3,743	Twin Falls		38%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
193	ID	Twin Falls	Castleford	176	Twin Falls		54%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
194	ID	Twin Falls	Filer	1,716	Twin Falls		29%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
195	ID	Twin Falls	Hansen	946	Twin Falls		34%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
196	ID	Twin Falls	Hollister	151	Twin Falls		51%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
197	ID	Twin Falls	Kimberly	2,656	Twin Falls		32%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
198	ID	Twin Falls	Murtaugh	141	Twin Falls		36%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
199	ID	Twin Falls	Twin Falls	29,684	Twin Falls	Yes	28%	152 / Upper Snake-Rock
200	ID	Valley	Cascade	1,001	Isolated	Yes	59%	96 / North Fork Payette
201	ID	Valley	Donnelly	155	Isolated		52%	96 / North Fork Payette
202	ID	Valley	Lakefork		Isolated		56%	96 / North Fork Payette
203	ID	Valley	McCall	2,329	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	61%	96 / North Fork Payette
204	ID	Valley	Smiths Ferry		Isolated		58%	96 / North Fork Payette
205	ID	Washington	Cambridge	367	Isolated		37%	158 / Weiser
206	ID	Washington	Midvale	116	Ontario		31%	158 / Weiser
207	ID	Washington	Weiser	4,891	Ontario	Yes	25%	13 / Brownlee Reservoir
208	MT	Deer Lodge	Anaconda	10,037	Anaconda		29%	132 / Upper Clark Fork
209	MT	Flathead	Columbia Falls	3,044	Kalispell	Yes	43%	28 / Flathead Lake

Table 1-2. Category Assignment for 543 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Population 1992 ³	Isolated Community or City Circle Association	Associated w/American Indian Reservation	FS or BLM Office	% of FS or BLM land within 20-Mile Radius	Subbasin No./Name ⁴
479	MT	Flathead	Evergreen	4,109	Kalispell			34%	125 / Stillwater
210	MT	Flathead	Kalispell	12,456	Kalispell		Yes	28%	28 / Flathead Lake
480	MT	Flathead	Olney		Kalispell			65%	125 / Stillwater
211	MT	Flathead	Whitefish	4,551	Kalispell		Yes	43%	125 / Stillwater
212	MT	Granite	Drummond	270	Isolated			33%	132 / Upper Clark Fork
213	MT	Granite	Philipsburg	902	Anaconda		Yes	57%	29 / Flint-Rock
214	MT	Lake	Arlee	486	Missoula	Yes		24%	60 / Lower Flathead
215	MT	Lake	Charlo	406	Missoula	Yes	Yes	11%	60 / Lower Flathead
216	MT	Lake	Finley Point	376	Missoula	Yes		21%	28 / Flathead Lake
217	MT	Lake	Kicking Horse	288	Missoula	Yes		16%	60 / Lower Flathead
218	MT	Lake	Pablo	1,264	Missoula	Yes		12%	60 / Lower Flathead
219	MT	Lake	Polson	3,621	Missoula	Yes		11%	60 / Lower Flathead
220	MT	Lake	Ronan	1,630	Missoula	Yes		14%	60 / Lower Flathead
221	MT	Lake	St. Ignatius	849	Missoula	Yes		17%	60 / Lower Flathead
222	MT	Lincoln	Eureka	1,039	Isolated		Yes	60%	144 / Upper Kootenai
481	MT	Lincoln	Fortine		Isolated		Yes	72%	144 / Upper Kootenai
223	MT	Lincoln	Libby	2,541	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	74%	144 / Upper Kootenai
224	MT	Lincoln	Rexford	134	Isolated			58%	144 / Upper Kootenai
455	MT	Lincoln	Troy	1,054	Isolated		Yes	81%	144 / Upper Kootenai
225	MT	Mineral	Alberton	358	Missoula		Yes	52%	78 / Middle Clark Fork
482	MT	Mineral	Saint Regis	650	Isolated			81%	78 / Middle Clark Fork
226	MT	Mineral	Superior	879	Isolated	Yes	Yes	73%	78 / Middle Clark Fork
227	MT	Missoula	Bonnor	1,654	Missoula	Yes		27%	78 / Middle Clark Fork
228	MT	Missoula	Lolo	2,746	Missoula	Yes	Yes	42%	9 / Bitterroot
229	MT	Missoula	Missoula	44,522	Missoula	Yes	Yes	34%	78 / Middle Clark Fork
230	MT	Missoula	Orchard Homes	10,317	Missoula	Yes		37%	78 / Middle Clark Fork
483	MT	Missoula	Seeley Lake	870	Missoula	Yes	Yes	48%	10 / Blackfoot
231	MT	Powell	Deer Lodge	3,494	Butte		Yes	31%	132 / Upper Clark Fork
232	MT	Ravalli	Darby	679	Isolated		Yes	76%	9 / Bitterroot
233	MT	Ravalli	Hamilton	3,023	Missoula		Yes	65%	9 / Bitterroot

234	MT	Ravalli	Pinesdale	665	Missoula		65%	9 / Bitterroot
235	MT	Ravalli	Stevensville	1,340	Missoula	Yes	55%	9 / Bitterroot
236	MT	Sanders	Hot Springs	413	Isolated	Yes	17%	60 / Lower Flathead
484	MT	Sanders	Noxon	270	Isolated		82%	56 / Lower Clark Fork
237	MT	Sanders	Plains	1,014	Isolated	Yes	48%	56 / Lower Clark Fork
238	MT	Sanders	Thompson Falls	1,313	Isolated		77%	56 / Lower Clark Fork
485	MT	Sanders	Trout Creek		Isolated	Yes	81%	56 / Lower Clark Fork
239	MT	Silver Bow	Butte	33,555	Butte		13%	132 / Upper Clark Fork
240	MT	Silver Bow	Walkerville	573	Butte		13%	132 / Upper Clark Fork
486	NV	Elko	Owyhee	908	Isolated	Yes	43%	148 / Upper Owyhee
241	OR	Baker	Baker City	9,585	Baker City	Yes	39%	105 / Powder
490	OR	Baker	Greenhorn	3	Isolated		87%	16 / Burnt
487	OR	Baker	Haines	410	Baker City		40%	105 / Powder
242	OR	Baker	Halfway	340	Isolated	Yes	63%	13 / Brownlee Reservoir
488	OR	Baker	Huntington	560	Isolated		33%	16 / Burnt
243	OR	Baker	Richland	180	Isolated		52%	105 / Powder
244	OR	Baker	Sumpter	165	Baker City		67%	105 / Powder
245	OR	Baker	Unity	110	Isolated	Yes	56%	16 / Burnt
246	OR	Crook	Prineville	5,945	Bend	Yes	37%	58 / Lower Crooked
247	OR	Deschutes	Bend	29,425	Bend	Yes	64%	138 / Upper Deschutes
489	OR	Deschutes	Deschutes River Woods	2,373	Bend		72%	138 / Upper Deschutes
248	OR	Deschutes	Redmond	9,650	Bend	Yes	39%	138 / Upper Deschutes
249	OR	Deschutes	Sisters	765	Bend	Yes	53%	138 / Upper Deschutes
250	OR	Deschutes	Terrebonne	1,083	Bend		36%	58 / Lower Crooked
251	OR	Deschutes	Three Rivers	1,230	Bend		80%	138 / Upper Deschutes
252	OR	Gilliam	Arlington	460	Isolated		4%	80 / Middle Columbia-Lake Wallula
253	OR	Gilliam	Condon	725	Isolated		8%	63 / Lower John Day
254	OR	Gilliam	Lonerock	20	Isolated		13%	63 / Lower John Day
255	OR	Grant	Canyon City	660	Isolated		54%	141 / Upper John Day
256	OR	Grant	Dayville	145	Isolated		48%	141 / Upper John Day
257	OR	Grant	Granite	10	Isolated		91%	95 / North Fork John Day
258	OR	Grant	John Day	1,900	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	53%	141 / Upper John Day
259	OR	Grant	Long Creek	240	Isolated		38%	141 / Middle Fork John Day
260	OR	Grant	Monument	170	Isolated		33%	95 / North Fork John Day
261	OR	Grant	Mount Vernon	625	Isolated		51%	141 / Upper John Day
262	OR	Grant	Prairie City	1,160	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	71%	141 / Upper John Day
263	OR	Grant	Seneca	190	Isolated		74%	113 / Silvies

Table 1-2. Category Assignment for 543 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Population 1992 ³	Isolated Community or City Circle Association	Associated w/American Indian Reservation	FS or BLM Office	% of FS or BLM land within 20-Mile Radius	Subbasin No./Name ⁴
264	OR	Harney	Burns	2,870	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes		48%	113 / Silvies
265	OR	Harney	Hines	1,445	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	45%	113 / Silvies
266	OR	Hood River	Hood River	4,875	Hood River		Yes	22%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood
267	OR	Jefferson	Culver	660	Bend			30%	58 / Lower Crooked
268	OR	Jefferson	Madras	4,290	Bend	Yes	Yes	20%	59 / Lower Deschutes
269	OR	Jefferson	Metolius	545	Bend			24%	59 / Lower Deschutes
270	OR	Jefferson	Warm Springs	2,287	Isolated	Yes		13%	59 / Lower Deschutes
271	OR	Klamath	Altamont	18,591	Klamath Falls		Yes	17%	54 / Lost
272	OR	Klamath	Bonanza	355	Klamath Falls			29%	54 / Lost
273	OR	Klamath	Chiloquin	700	Klamath Falls	Yes	Yes	55%	160 / Williamson
491	OR	Klamath	Gilchrist	600	Isolated		Yes	73%	48 / Little Deschutes
274	OR	Klamath	Klamath Falls	18,405	Klamath Falls		Yes	20%	54 / Lost
275	OR	Klamath	Malin	740	Isolated			17%	54 / Lost
276	OR	Klamath	Merrill	835	Klamath Falls			6%	54 / Lost
492	OR	Klamath	Modoc Point		Klamath Falls			44%	160 / Williamson
277	OR	Klamath	Northfork		Isolated			52%	123 / Sprague
278	OR	Lake	Lakeview	2,575	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	41%	32 / Goose Lake
279	OR	Lake	Paisley	345	Isolated		Yes	75%	44 / Lake Abert
280	OR	Malheur	Adrian	135	Ontario			41%	89 / Middle Snake-Succor
281	OR	Malheur	Jordan Valley	400	Isolated			63%	41 / Jordan
282	OR	Malheur	Nyssa	2,675	Ontario			24%	88 / Middle Snake-Payette
283	OR	Malheur	Ontario	9,760	Ontario		Yes	20%	88 / Middle Snake-Payette
284	OR	Malheur	Vale	1,495	Ontario		Yes	40%	162 / Willow
285	OR	Morrow	Boardman	2,145	Tri-Cities ⁶			1%	80 / Middle Columbia-Lake Wallula
286	OR	Morrow	Heppner	1,465	Isolated		Yes	5%	163 / Willow
287	OR	Morrow	Ione	250	Isolated			1%	163 / Willow
288	OR	Morrow	Irrigon	890	Tri-Cities ⁶			0%	80 / Middle Columbia-Lake Wallula
289	OR	Morrow	Lexington	285	Isolated			0%	163 / Willow
290	OR	Sherman	Grass Valley	160	The Dalles			10%	63 / Lower John Day
291	OR	Sherman	Moro	295	The Dalles			9%	63 / Lower John Day

292	OR	Sherman	Rufus	290	The Dalles		3%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood
293	OR	Sherman	Wasco	385	The Dalles		6%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood
294	OR	Umatilla	Adams	245	Pendleton	Yes	8%	131 / Umatilla
295	OR	Umatilla	Athena	1,050	Pendleton		11%	131 / Umatilla
296	OR	Umatilla	Echo	515	Tri-Cities ⁶		1%	131 / Umatilla
297	OR	Umatilla	Helix	155	Pendleton		1%	131 / Umatilla
298	OR	Umatilla	Hermiston	10,330	Tri-Cities ⁶	Yes	1%	131 / Umatilla
299	OR	Umatilla	Milton-Freewater	5,865	Walla Walla		11%	155 / Walla Walla
493	OR	Umatilla	Mission	664	Pendleton	Yes	4%	131 / Umatilla
300	OR	Umatilla	Pendleton	15,715	Pendleton	Yes	0%	131 / Umatilla
301	OR	Umatilla	Pilot Rock	1,540	Pendleton		11%	131 / Umatilla
494	OR	Umatilla	Rieth		Pendleton		0%	131 / Umatilla
302	OR	Umatilla	Stanfield	1,620	Tri-Cities ⁶		1%	131 / Umatilla
303	OR	Umatilla	Ukiah	260	Isolated	Yes	50%	95 / North Fork John Day
304	OR	Umatilla	Umatilla	3,155	Tri-Cities ⁶		1%	131 / Umatilla
305	OR	Umatilla	Weston	640	Pendleton		17%	155 / Walla Walla
306	OR	Union	Cove	570	La Grande		39%	139 / Upper Grande Ronde
307	OR	Union	Elgin	1,655	La Grande		42%	139 / Upper Grande Ronde
308	OR	Union	Imbler	310	La Grande		38%	139 / Upper Grande Ronde
309	OR	Union	Island City	825	La Grande		37%	139 / Upper Grande Ronde
310	OR	Union	La Grande	12,195	La Grande	Yes	37%	139 / Upper Grande Ronde
311	OR	Union	North Powder	515	La Grande		37%	105 / Powder
312	OR	Union	Summerville	150	La Grande		40%	139 / Upper Grande Ronde
313	OR	Union	Union	1,915	La Grande		35%	139 / Upper Grande Ronde
314	OR	Wallowa	Enterprise	1,935	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	43%	156 / Wallowa
315	OR	Wallowa	Joseph	1,165	Isolated		55%	156 / Wallowa
316	OR	Wallowa	Lostine	230	Isolated		40%	156 / Wallowa
317	OR	Wallowa	Wallowa	755	Isolated		33%	156 / Wallowa
318	OR	Wasco	Antelope	35	Isolated		12%	130 / Trout
495	OR	Wasco	Chenoweth	3,246	The Dalles		8%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood
319	OR	Wasco	Dufur	580	The Dalles	Yes	15%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood
320	OR	Wasco	Maupin	485	Isolated		12%	59 / Lower Deschutes
321	OR	Wasco	Mosier	275	The Dalles		16%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood
322	OR	Wasco	Shaniko	30	Isolated		12%	63 / Lower John Day
323	OR	Wasco	The Dalles	11,325	The Dalles		8%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood
496	OR	Wasco	Tygh Valley		The Dalles		22%	59 / Lower Deschutes
324	OR	Wheeler	Fossil	470	Isolated		15%	63 / Lower John Day

Table 1-2. Category Assignment for 543 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Population 1992 ³	Isolated Community or City Circle Association	Associated w/American Indian Reservation	FS or BLM Office	% of FS or BLM land within 20-Mile Radius	Subbasin No./Name ⁴
497	OR	Wheeler	Kinzua		Isolated			11%	63 / Lower John Day
325	OR	Wheeler	Mitchell	165	Isolated			44%	63 / Lower John Day
326	OR	Wheeler	Spray	155	Isolated			24%	63 / Lower John Day
498	WA	Adams	Hatton	71	Tri-Cities ⁶	Yes	Yes	0%	135 / Upper Columbia-Priest Rapids
327	WA	Adams	Lind	470	Isolated			0%	57 / Lower Crab
328	WA	Adams	Othello	4,780	Moses Lake	Yes		1%	57 / Lower Crab
329	WA	Adams	Ritzville	1,750	Isolated			0%	57 / Lower Crab
330	WA	Adams	Washtucna	270	Isolated			0%	135 / Upper Columbia-Priest Rapids
499	WA	Asotin	Asotin	1,108	Lewiston	Yes		4%	72 / Lower Snake-Asotin
500	WA	Asotin	Clarkston	6,750	Lewiston		Yes	1%	73 / Lower Snake-Tucannon
501	WA	Asotin	Clarkston Hts-Vineland	2,832	Lewiston			2%	72 / Lower Snake-Asotin
502	WA	Asotin	West-Clark-Highland	3,913	Lewiston			1%	72 / Lower Snake-Asotin
331	WA	Benton	Benton City	2,090	Tri-Cities ⁶			2%	75 / Lower Yakima
503	WA	Benton	Finley	376	Tri-Cities ⁶			4%	80 / Middle Columbia-Lake Wallula
504	WA	Benton	Highland	3656	Tri-Cities ⁶			3%	80 / Middle Columbia-Lake Wallula
332	WA	Benton	Kennewick	46,960	Tri-Cities ⁶			4%	135 / Upper Columbia-Priest Rapids
333	WA	Benton	Prosser	4,630	Tri-Cities ⁶			2%	75 / Lower Yakima
505	WA	Benton	Richland	35,430	Tri-Cities ⁶			3%	75 / Lower Yakima
506	WA	Benton	West Richland	3,962	Tri-Cities ⁶			2%	75 / Lower Yakima
334	WA	Chelan	Cashmere	2,660	Wenatchee			48%	159 / Wenatchee
335	WA	Chelan	Chelan	3,200	Wenatchee		Yes	31%	45 / Lake Chelan
336	WA	Chelan	Entiat	545	Wenatchee		Yes	32%	135 / Upper Columbia-Entiat
337	WA	Chelan	Leavenworth	1,692	Wenatchee		Yes	70%	159 / Wenatchee
507	WA	Chelan	Peshastin	900	Wenatchee			65%	159 / Wenatchee
508	WA	Chelan	South Wenatchee	1,207	Wenatchee			25%	135 / Upper Columbia-Entiat
509	WA	Chelan	Sunnyslope	1,907	Wenatchee			33%	159 / Wenatchee
338	WA	Chelan	Wenatchee	23,460	Wenatchee		Yes	29%	135 / Upper Columbia-Entiat
510	WA	Chelan	West Wenatchee	2,220	Wenatchee			32%	159 / Wenatchee
339	WA	Columbia	Dayton	2,505	Walla Walla			14%	155 / Walla Walla
340	WA	Columbia	Starbuck	165	Walla Walla			0%	73 / Lower Snake-Tucannon

341	WA	Douglas	Bridgeport	1,705	Wenatchee		8%	20 / Chief Joseph
343	WA	Douglas	East Wenatchee	4,010	Wenatchee		26%	135 / Upper Columbia-Entiat
511	WA	Douglas	East Wenatchee Bench	12,539	Wenatchee		25%	135 / Upper Columbia-Entiat
345	WA	Douglas	Mansfield	365	Wenatchee		3%	20 / Chief Joseph
346	WA	Douglas	Rock Island	555	Wenatchee		13%	135 / Upper Columbia-Entiat
347	WA	Douglas	Waterville	1,065	Wenatchee		19%	90 / Moses Coulee
348	WA	Ferry	Inchelium	392	Isolated	Yes	12%	30 / Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake
349	WA	Ferry	Republic	1,080	Isolated		51%	111 / Sanpoil
350	WA	Franklin	Connell	2,640	Tri-Cities ⁶		2%	135 / Upper Columbia-Priest Rapids
351	WA	Franklin	Kahlotus	200	Isolated		0%	135 / Upper Columbia-Priest Rapids
352	WA	Franklin	Mesa	315	Tri-Cities ⁶		3%	135 / Upper Columbia-Priest Rapids
353	WA	Franklin	Pasco	22,170	Tri-Cities ⁶		4%	135 / Upper Columbia-Priest Rapids
512	WA	Franklin	West Pasco	7,312	Tri-Cities ⁶		4%	135 / Upper Columbia-Priest Rapids
354	WA	Garfield	Pomeroy	1,460	Lewiston	Yes	9%	73 / Lower Snake-Tucannon
513	WA	Grant	Cascade Valley	1,001	Moses Lake		2%	57 / Lower Crab
355	WA	Grant	Coulee City	612	Isolated		3%	3 / Banks Lake
356	WA	Grant	Electric City	945	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	1%	3 / Banks Lake
357	WA	Grant	Ephrata	5,585	Moses Lake		4%	57 / Lower Crab
358	WA	Grant	George	365	Moses Lake		4%	57 / Lower Crab
359	WA	Grant	Grand Coulee	1,045	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	1%	30 / Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake
360	WA	Grant	Hartline	185	Moses Lake		2%	3 / Banks Lake
361	WA	Grant	Krupp	65	Moses Lake		2%	136 / Upper Crab
362	WA	Grant	Mattawa	1,535	Moses Lake		5%	135 / Upper Columbia-Priest Rapids
363	WA	Grant	Moses Lake	12,190	Moses Lake		2%	57 / Lower Crab
514	WA	Grant	Moses Lake North	3,677	Moses Lake		2%	57 / Lower Crab
364	WA	Grant	Quincy	3,860	Moses Lake		5%	57 / Lower Crab
365	WA	Grant	Royal City	1,200	Moses Lake	Yes	4%	57 / Lower Crab
366	WA	Grant	Soap Lake	1,300	Moses Lake	Yes	4%	3 / Banks Lake
367	WA	Grant	Warden	1,765	Moses Lake		0%	57 / Lower Crab
368	WA	Grant	Wilson Creek	224	Moses Lake		3%	136 / Upper Crab
369	WA	Kittitas	Cle Elum	1,785	Ellensburg	Yes	46%	154 / Upper Yakima
370	WA	Kittitas	Ellensburg	12,860	Ellensburg		10%	154 / Upper Yakima
371	WA	Kittitas	Kittitas	1,060	Ellensburg		5%	154 / Upper Yakima
515	WA	Kittitas	Ronald		Ellensburg		50%	154 / Upper Yakima
372	WA	Kittitas	Roslyn	885	Ellensburg		49%	154 / Upper Yakima
516	WA	Kittitas	South Cle Elum	457	Ellensburg		46%	154 / Upper Yakima
373	WA	Klickitat	Bingen	660	The Dalles		19%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood

Table 1-2. Category Assignment for 543 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Population 1992 ³	Isolated Community or City Circle Association	Associated w/American Indian Reservation	FS or BLM Office	% of FS or BLM land within 20-Mile Radius	Subbasin No./Name ⁴
374	WA	Klickitat	Goldendale	3,425	The Dalles			2%	43 / Klickitat
517	WA	Klickitat	Klickitat	820	The Dalles			1%	43 / Klickitat
375	WA	Klickitat	White Salmon	1,915	The Dalles			19%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood
376	WA	Lincoln	Almira	315	Isolated			2%	136 / Upper Crab
377	WA	Lincoln	Creston	239	Isolated			0%	136 / Upper Crab
378	WA	Lincoln	Davenport	1,550	Spokane			0%	30 / Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake
379	WA	Lincoln	Harrington	492	Isolated			0%	136 / Upper Crab
380	WA	Lincoln	Odessa	957	Moses Lake			1%	136 / Upper Crab
381	WA	Lincoln	Reardan	497	Spokane			0%	74 / Lower Spokane
382	WA	Lincoln	Sprague	465	Isolated			0%	100 / Palouse
383	WA	Lincoln	Wilbur	875	Isolated			1%	136 / Upper Crab
384	WA	Okanogan	Brewster	1,645	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	19%	20 / Chief Joseph
385	WA	Okanogan	Conconully	180	Isolated			33%	97 / Okanogan
342	WA	Okanogan	Coulee Dam	206	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	1%	20 / Chief Joseph
344	WA	Okanogan	Elmer City	310	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	1%	20 / Chief Joseph
386	WA	Okanogan	Nespelem	225	Isolated		Yes	0%	20 / Chief Joseph
518	WA	Okanogan	Nesplem Community	291	Isolated		Yes	0%	20 / Chief Joseph
519	WA	Okanogan	North Omak	515	Isolated			11%	97 / Okanogan
387	WA	Okanogan	Okanogan	2,400	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	Yes	14%	97 / Okanogan
388	WA	Okanogan	Omak	4,220	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	14%	97 / Okanogan
389	WA	Okanogan	Oroville	1,520	Isolated			13%	97 / Okanogan
390	WA	Okanogan	Pateros	585	Isolated			28%	20 / Chief Joseph
391	WA	Okanogan	Riverside	250	Isolated			16%	97 / Okanogan
392	WA	Okanogan	Tonasket	1,020	Isolated		Yes	19%	97 / Okanogan
393	WA	Okanogan	Twisp	910	Isolated		Yes	64%	77 / Methow
394	WA	Okanogan	Winthrop	345	Isolated		Yes	77%	77 / Methow
395	WA	Pend Oreille	Cusick	256	Isolated	Yes		40%	102 / Pend Oreille
396	WA	Pend Oreille	Ione	501	Isolated			61%	102 / Pend Oreille
397	WA	Pend Oreille	Metaline	193	Isolated			54%	102 / Pend Oreille
398	WA	Pend Oreille	Metaline Falls	227	Isolated		Yes	54%	102 / Pend Oreille

399	WA	Pend Oreille	Newport	1,780	Spokane		Yes	21%	102 / Pend Oreille
520	WA	Pend Oreille	Usk		Isolated	Yes		38%	102 / Pend Oreille
521	WA	Skamania	Home Valley		Isolated	Yes		22%	79 / Middle Columbia-Hood
400	WA	Spokane	Airway Heights	2,520	Spokane	Yes		0%	74 / Lower Spokane
401	WA	Spokane	Cheney	8,220	Spokane			0%	36 / Hangman
402	WA	Spokane	Country Homes	5,126	Spokane			0%	51 / Little Spokane
403	WA	Spokane	Deerpark	2,570	Spokane			1%	51 / Little Spokane
522	WA	Spokane	Dishman	9,671	Spokane	Yes		0%	153 / Upper Spokane
404	WA	Spokane	Fairchild	4,854	Spokane	Yes		0%	74 / Lower Spokane
405	WA	Spokane	Fairfield	599	Spokane	Yes		0%	36 / Hangman
524	WA	Spokane	Fairwood	5,807	Spokane	Yes		0%	74 / Lower Spokane
406	WA	Spokane	Greenacres	4,626	Spokane			0%	153 / Upper Spokane
407	WA	Spokane	Latah	211	Spokane			0%	36 / Hangman
408	WA	Spokane	Liberty Lake	2,036	Spokane			2%	153 / Upper Spokane
409	WA	Spokane	Medical Lake	3,660	Spokane			0%	74 / Lower Spokane
525	WA	Spokane	Millwood	1,559	Spokane			0%	153 / Upper Spokane
410	WA	Spokane	Opportunity	22,326	Spokane			0%	153 / Upper Spokane
411	WA	Spokane	Otis Orchards	5,790	Spokane			2%	153 / Upper Spokane
412	WA	Spokane	Rockford	505	Spokane			0%	36 / Hangman
413	WA	Spokane	Spangle	245	Spokane			0%	36 / Hangman
414	WA	Spokane	Spokane	177,196	Spokane		Yes	0%	153 / Upper Spokane
526	WA	Spokane	Town and Country	4,921	Spokane			0%	51 / Little Spokane
527	WA	Spokane	Trentwood	4,060	Spokane			0%	153 / Upper Spokane
415	WA	Spokane	Veradale	7,836	Spokane			0%	153 / Upper Spokane
416	WA	Spokane	Waverly	111	Spokane			0%	36 / Hangman
417	WA	Stevens	Chewelah	2,243	Isolated Trade Ctr			17%	23 / Colville
418	WA	Stevens	Colville	4,440	Isolated Trade Ctr		Yes	24%	23 / Colville
419	WA	Stevens	Kettle Falls	1,435	Isolated		Yes	32%	30 / Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake
420	WA	Stevens	Marcus	154	Isolated			38%	30 / Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake
421	WA	Stevens	Northport	342	Isolated			26%	30 / Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake
422	WA	Stevens	Springdale	355	Spokane			5%	23 / Colville
423	WA	Walla Walla	Burbank	1,695	Tri-Cities ⁶			4%	80 / Middle Columbia-Lake Wallula
424	WA	Walla Walla	College Place	6,710	Tri-Cities ⁶			4%	155 / Walla Walla
528	WA	Walla Walla	Garrett	1,004	Tri-Cities ⁶			3%	155 / Walla Walla
425	WA	Walla Walla	Prescott	305	Tri-Cities ⁶			0%	155 / Walla Walla
426	WA	Walla Walla	Waitsburg	1,130	Tri-Cities ⁶			6%	155 / Walla Walla
427	WA	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	28,730	Walla Walla		Yes	6%	155 / Walla Walla
529	WA	Walla Walla	Walla Walla East	2,959	Walla Walla			9%	155 / Walla Walla

Table 1-2. Category Assignment for 543 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Population 1992 ³	Isolated Community or City Circle Association	Associated w/American Indian Reservation	FS or BLM Office	% of FS or BLM land within 20-Mile Radius	Subbasin No./Name ⁴
530	WA	Walla Walla	Wallula		Tri-Cities ⁶			2%	80 / Middle Columbia-Lake Wallula
456	WA	Whitman	Albion	655	Pullman			0%	100 / Palouse
428	WA	Whitman	Colfax	2,810	Pullman			0%	100 / Palouse
531	WA	Whitman	Colton	350	Pullman			0%	100 / Palouse
429	WA	Whitman	Endicott	360	Pullman			0%	100 / Palouse
532	WA	Whitman	Farmington	130	Isolated			4%	108 / Rock
533	WA	Whitman	Garfield	594	Pullman			2%	100 / Palouse
534	WA	Whitman	La Crosse	390	Isolated			0%	100 / Palouse
535	WA	Whitman	Lamont	93	Isolated			0%	108 / Rock
536	WA	Whitman	Malden	215	Spokane			0%	108 / Rock
537	WA	Whitman	Oakesdale	433	Isolated			0%	108 / Rock
430	WA	Whitman	Palouse	960	Pullman			2%	100 / Palouse
538	WA	Whitman	Pullman	23,770	Pullman			0%	100 / Palouse
431	WA	Whitman	Rosalia	620	Spokane			0%	108 / Rock
432	WA	Whitman	St. John	508	Isolated			0%	108 / Rock
433	WA	Whitman	Tekoa	870	Isolated	Yes		1%	36 / Hangman
539	WA	Whitman	Uniontown	305	Pullman			0%	100 / Palouse
540	WA	Yakima	Fairview-Sumach	2,749	Spokane			2%	75 / Lower Yakima
541	WA	Yakima	Fruitvale	4,125	Yakima			2%	92 / Naches
434	WA	Yakima	Grandview	7,690	Yakima			2%	75 / Lower Yakima
435	WA	Yakima	Granger	2,085	Yakima	Yes		3%	75 / Lower Yakima
436	WA	Yakima	Harrah	453	Yakima	Yes		1%	75 / Lower Yakima
437	WA	Yakima	Mabton	1,615	Yakima	Yes		2%	75 / Lower Yakima
438	WA	Yakima	Moxee	925	Yakima			2%	75 / Lower Yakima
439	WA	Yakima	Naches	689	Yakima		Yes	11%	92 / Naches
542	WA	Yakima	Satus	1,343	Yakima	Yes		2%	75 / Lower Yakima
440	WA	Yakima	Selah	5,170	Yakima			2%	154 / Upper Yakima
441	WA	Yakima	South Broadway	2,843	Yakima			2%	75 / Lower Yakima
442	WA	Yakima	Sunnyside	11,660	Yakima			3%	75 / Lower Yakima
443	WA	Yakima	Terrace Heights	4,223	Yakima			2%	75 / Lower Yakima

444	WA	Yakima	Tieton	891	Yakima		15%	92 / Naches
445	WA	Yakima	Toppenish	7,734	Yakima	Yes	3%	75 / Lower Yakima
446	WA	Yakima	Union Gap	3,220	Yakima	Yes	2%	75 / Lower Yakima
447	WA	Yakima	Wapato	3,790	Yakima	Yes	2%	75 / Lower Yakima
543	WA	Yakima	West Valley	6,594	Yakima		3%	75 / Lower Yakima
448	WA	Yakima	White Swan	2,755	Yakima	Yes	0%	75 / Lower Yakima
449	WA	Yakima	Yakima	59,740	Yakima		2%	92 / Naches
450	WA	Yakima	Zillah	2,190	Yakima	Yes	3%	75 / Lower Yakima
451	WY	Lincoln	Afton	1,534	Isolated		67%	110 / Salt
452	WY	Lincoln	Alpine	222	Isolated		85%	33 / Greys-Hobock
453	WY	Lincoln	Thayne	288	Isolated		75%	110 / Salt
454	WY	Teton	Jackson	5,605	Isolated Trade Ctr		77%	33 / Greys-Hobock
544	WY	Teton	Rafter J Ranch	1092	Isolated		80%	33 / Greys-Hobock

¹ The set of 543 communities does not include all communities in the interior Columbia Basin due to limitations in the data available, therefore some communities are not listed in the tables.

² Community Location Numbers used for identification/mapping purposes only.

³ Population figures for some communities were not collected in time to be included in this table.

⁴ A map of the Subbasins can be found in page ____.

⁵ Area is not within the Interior Columbia Basin Project Area.

⁶ Tri-Cities refers to the cities of Pasco, Richland, and Kennewick located in Washington State.

Source: Harris 1996.

Table 1-3. Employment Specialization by Industry Category for 423 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Agricult. Agricult. ³	Agricult. Services ³	Mining ³	Constr. ³	Wood Products Mfg. ³	Other Mfg. ³	Transp. ³	Trade ³	Finance, Insurance, R.Estate ³	Services ³	Federal Govt. ³	Local Govt. ³
1	ID	Ada	Boise	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	low
2	ID	Ada	Eagle	low	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none
3	ID	Ada	Garden City	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
4	ID	Ada	Kuna	low	low	none	med	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	med
5	ID	Ada	Meridian	none	none	none	med	low	none	low	none	none	low	none	none
6	ID	Adams	Council	low	none	med	none	none	none	med	none	low	low	high	none
7	ID	Adams	Indian Valley	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
8	ID	Adams	New Meadows	none	low	none	low	very high	none	none	none	none	none	high	med
9	ID	Bannock	Arimo	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high
10	ID	Bannock	Chubbuck	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	none
11	ID	Bannock	Downey	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	med
12	ID	Bannock	Fort Hall	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
13	ID	Bannock	Inkom	none	none	none	low	med	med	low	none	low	none	none	med
14	ID	Bannock	Lava Hot Springs	none	none	none	none	low	none	high	none	low	low	none	none
15	ID	Bannock	McCammon	very high	low	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	none	none
16	ID	Bannock	Pocatello	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	low	none	none	low
25	ID	Benewah	Parkline	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
26	ID	Benewah	Plummer	med	med	none	low	very high	none	none	none	none	none	high	none
27	ID	Benewah	St. Maries	none	low	none	none	very high	none	low	none	none	none	none	low
28	ID	Benewah	Tensed	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none
29	ID	Bingham	Aberdeen	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	med	none
60	ID	Bingham	Atomic City	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
30	ID	Bingham	Basalt	none	very high	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	high	none
31	ID	Bingham	Blackfoot	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	low
32	ID	Bingham	Firth	high	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none
33	ID	Bingham	Shelley	low	none	none	low	none	med	none	none	low	none	none	none
34	ID	Blaine	Bellevue	none	none	very high	med	very high	none	none	none	low	low	none	low
35	ID	Blaine	Hailey	none	none	low	med	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	low
36	ID	Blaine	Ketchum	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	med	med	none	none
37	ID	Blaine	Sun Valley	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	med	very high	none
41	ID	Boise	Banks	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	high	none	none
38	ID	Boise	Garden Valley	none	high	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	none

Table 1-3. Employment Specialization by Industry Category for 423 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Agricult. ³	Agricult. Services ³	Mining ³	Constr. ³	Wood Products Mfg. ³	Other Mfg. ³	Transp. ³	Trade ³	Finance, Insurance, R.Estate ³	Services ³	Federal Govt. ³	Local Govt. ³
39	ID	Boise	Horseshoe Bend	low	high	med	none	very high	none	low	none	none	none	high	none
40	ID	Boise	Idaho City	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	high
42	ID	Bonner	Clark Fork	low	very high	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
43	ID	Bonner	Dover	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none
44	ID	Bonner	East Hope	none	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
45	ID	Bonner	Hope	none	med	med	low	very high	none	none	none	none	low	none	none
46	ID	Bonner	Kootenai	very high	very high	high	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
47	ID	Bonner	Oldtown	high	high	none	low	very high	none	none	none	none	none	med	none
48	ID	Bonner	Ponderay	very high	none	none	low	med	low	none	none	none	none	none	none
49	ID	Bonner	Priest River	none	low	none	low	very high	none	low	none	none	low	none	none
50	ID	Bonner	Sandpoint	none	low	none	low	high	none	low	none	low	none	none	none
51	ID	Bonneville	Ammon	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none
52	ID	Bonneville	Idaho Falls	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	low	low	low	low	none
53	ID	Bonneville	Iona	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none
54	ID	Bonneville	Irwin	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none
55	ID	Bonneville	Swan Valley	very high	none	none	low	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none
56	ID	Bonneville	Ucon	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none
57	ID	Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	med	med	none	low	high	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
58	ID	Boundary	Moyie Springs	med	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
59	ID	Butte	Arco	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	low	high	none
61	ID	Butte	Butte City	none	none	high	none	none	none	med	none	none	low	none	low
62	ID	Butte	Moore	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none
63	ID	Camas	Fairfield	med	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	low
64	ID	Canyon	Caldwell	none	low	none	low	none	low	low	none	none	low	none	low
65	ID	Canyon	Greenleaf	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high
66	ID	Canyon	Melba	med	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high
67	ID	Canyon	Middleton	high	high	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
68	ID	Canyon	Nampa	none	low	none	low	low	low	none	low	none	low	none	none
69	ID	Canyon	Notus	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	none	med
70	ID	Canyon	Parma	very high	low	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none
71	ID	Canyon	Wilder	high	low	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	low	low

Table 1-3. Employment Specialization by Industry Category

74	ID	Cassia	Burley	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	low	low	low	low	low
75	ID	Cassia	Declo	med	low	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none
76	ID	Cassia	Malta	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none
77	ID	Cassia	Oakley	low	low	very high	none	none	none	high	low	none	none	none	none
78	ID	Clark	Dubois	high	med	low	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
79	ID	Clearwater	Elk River	very high	none	none	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	low	none
80	ID	Clearwater	Orofino	low	none	none	none	high	none	low	none	none	none	med	low
81	ID	Clearwater	Pierce	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
82	ID	Clearwater	Weippe	med	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
83	ID	Custer	Challis	med	none	very high	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	low	low
84	ID	Custer	Clayton	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	very high	none
150	ID	Custer	Ellis	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
85	ID	Custer	Mackay	med	low	none	low	none	none	low	none	none	none	high	none
86	ID	Custer	Stanley	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	low
87	ID	Elmore	Glenns Ferry	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	low
88	ID	Elmore	Mountain Home	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
89	ID	Franklin	Clifton	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none
90	ID	Franklin	Dayton	high	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
91	ID	Franklin	Franklin	none	none	very high	high	none	none	none	none	high	low	none	none
92	ID	Franklin	Preston	low	none	low	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	low	low
93	ID	Franklin	Weston	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
94	ID	Fremont	Ashton	low	med	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
95	ID	Fremont	Drummond	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
96	ID	Fremont	Island Park	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	med
97	ID	Fremont	Newdale	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
98	ID	Fremont	Parker	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	high
99	ID	Fremont	St. Anthony	med	low	none	none	very high	none	med	low	none	none	none	low
100	ID	Fremont	Teton	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
101	ID	Gem	Emmett	low	low	none	low	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
102	ID	Gem	Letha	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
103	ID	Gem	Montour	very high	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
104	ID	Gem	Ola	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high
105	ID	Gem	Sweet	very high	very high	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
106	ID	Gooding	Bliss	med	none	low	none	med	none	low	low	none	none	none	low
107	ID	Gooding	Gooding	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	high	med
108	ID	Gooding	Hagerman	low	med	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	very high	none
109	ID	Gooding	Wendell	med	med	none	low	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none

Table 1-3. Employment Specialization by Industry Category for 423 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Agricult. ³	Agricult. Services ³	Mining ³	Constr. ³	Wood Products Mfg. ³	Other Mfg. ³	Transp. ³	Trade ³	Finance, Insurance, R.Estate ³	Services ³	Federal Govt. ³	Local Govt. ³
110	ID	Idaho	Cottonwood	high	none	high	low	low	none	low	none	low	none	none	low
111	ID	Idaho	Elk City	very high	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	high	none
113	ID	Idaho	Grangeville	med	none	med	low	med	none	med	none	none	none	med	none
114	ID	Idaho	Kooskia	very high	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
115	ID	Idaho	Riggins	high	none	very high	low	low	none	none	none	none	low	med	none
116	ID	Idaho	White Bird	very high	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
117	ID	Jefferson	Hamer	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
118	ID	Jefferson	Lewisville	high	none	none	med	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	none
119	ID	Jefferson	Menan	high	very high	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
120	ID	Jefferson	Mudlake	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	med	med
121	ID	Jefferson	Rigby	none	very high	none	low	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	low
122	ID	Jefferson	Ririe	med	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	low
123	ID	Jefferson	Roberts	high	none	none	high	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	med
124	ID	Jerome	Eden	high	none	none	low	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none
125	ID	Jerome	Hazelton	high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	none	low
126	ID	Jerome	Jerome	low	low	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	low	low
127	ID	Kootenai	Athol	none	none	none	low	high	none	med	none	none	low	low	low
128	ID	Kootenai	Coeur d'Alene	none	low	low	low	low	none	none	none	low	low	none	low
130	ID	Kootenai	Fernan Lake	none	very high	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
131	ID	Kootenai	Harrison	very high	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none
132	ID	Kootenai	Hauser	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none
133	ID	Kootenai	Hayden	none	none	none	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
134	ID	Kootenai	Hayden Lake	none	high	none	none	none	none	low	low	low	low	none	none
135	ID	Kootenai	Huetter	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
136	ID	Kootenai	Post Falls	none	low	none	med	none	none	low	low	low	low	none	none
137	ID	Kootenai	Rathdrum	none	high	none	high	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
138	ID	Kootenai	Spirit Lake	none	low	none	low	none	none	low	none	none	low	low	med
139	ID	Kootenai	Worley	very high	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none
143	ID	Lemhi	Carmen	high	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
144	ID	Lemhi	Gibbonville	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none
145	ID	Lemhi	Leadore	very high	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low

146	ID	Lemhi	Lemhi	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
147	ID	Lemhi	May	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
148	ID	Lemhi	Salmon	low	low	low	low	very high	none	low	none	low	none	med	low
149	ID	Lemhi	Tendoy	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none
151	ID	Lewis	Craigmont	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none
152	ID	Lewis	Kamiah	low	none	none	low	very high	none	low	none	none	none	none	low
153	ID	Lewis	Nez Perce	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none
155	ID	Lincoln	Dietrich	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high
156	ID	Lincoln	Richfield	high	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none
157	ID	Lincoln	Shoshone	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	med
158	ID	Madison	Rexburg	none	low	none	none	med	low	none	none	none	low	none	none
159	ID	Madison	Sugar City	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	none	none
160	ID	Minidoka	Acequia	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high
161	ID	Minidoka	Heyburn	high	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
162	ID	Minidoka	Minidoka	med	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	med
163	ID	Minidoka	Paul	low	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
164	ID	Minidoka	Rupert	none	low	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	low	low
165	ID	Nez Perce	Culdesac	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	low
166	ID	Nez Perce	Lapwai	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	low
167	ID	Nez Perce	Lenore	very high	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none
168	ID	Nez Perce	Lewiston	none	none	none	low	high	none	low	none	none	low	none	none
169	ID	Nez Perce	Peck	med	none	none	low	none	low	med	none	low	none	none	low
170	ID	Nez Perce	Spalding	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
173	ID	Owyhee	Grand View	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
174	ID	Owyhee	Homedale	low	none	very high	low	none	none	med	none	none	low	none	low
175	ID	Owyhee	Marsing	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
176	ID	Payette	Fruitland	med	none	none	none	very high	none	low	none	none	none	none	none
177	ID	Payette	New Plymouth	very high	high	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none
178	ID	Payette	Payette	none	low	low	none	high	none	med	none	none	none	none	low
179	ID	Power	American Falls	low	none	none	none	none	high	low	none	none	none	none	none
180	ID	Power	Arbon Valley	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
181	ID	Power	Rockland	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	med
182	ID	Shoshone	Kellogg	none	none	very high	low	none	none	low	none	none	low	none	none
183	ID	Shoshone	Mullan	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
184	ID	Shoshone	Osburn	none	none	none	med	med	none	low	none	low	none	none	low
185	ID	Shoshone	Pinehurst	none	none	none	med	high	none	med	low	none	none	none	low
186	ID	Shoshone	Smelterville	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	low

Table 1-3. Employment Specialization by Industry Category for 423 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Agricult. ³	Agricult. Services ³	Mining ³	Constr. ³	Wood Products Mfg. ³	Other Mfg. ³	Transp. ³	Trade ³	Finance, Insurance, R.Estate ³	Services ³	Federal Govt. ³	Local Govt. ³
187	ID	Shoshone	Wallace	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	med
188	ID	Shoshone	Wardner	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
189	ID	Teton	Driggs	low	low	none	low	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
190	ID	Teton	Tetonia	very high	high	none	low	very high	none	low	none	none	none	none	none
191	ID	Teton	Victor	very high	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none
192	ID	Twin Falls	Buhl	none	low	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	none
193	ID	Twin Falls	Castleford	med	none	very high	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	high
194	ID	Twin Falls	Filer	low	med	very high	low	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
195	ID	Twin Falls	Hansen	none	none	very high	none	med	none	none	low	none	none	none	high
196	ID	Twin Falls	Hollister	very high	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
197	ID	Twin Falls	Kimberly	low	none	med	low	none	none	low	low	none	none	none	none
198	ID	Twin Falls	Murtaugh	med	none	very high	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	low
199	ID	Twin Falls	Twin Falls	none	none	none	low	low	none	low	low	low	low	low	low
200	ID	Valley	Cascade	none	low	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	high	med
201	ID	Valley	Donnelly	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none
202	ID	Valley	Lakefork	med	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high
203	ID	Valley	McCall	none	none	very high	med	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none
204	ID	Valley	Smiths Ferry	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none
205	ID	Washington	Cambridge	high	none	none	none	very high	none	med	none	none	none	none	low
206	ID	Washington	Midvale	high	none	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none
207	ID	Washington	Weiser	med	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
208	MT	Deer Lodge	Anaconda	low	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low
209	MT	Flathead	Columbia Falls	none	none	none	none	med	low	none	none	none	low	none	none
210	MT	Flathead	Kalispell	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	none	low	low	none	none
211	MT	Flathead	Whitefish	none	low	none	low	low	none	low	none	low	low	none	none
212	MT	Granite	Drummond	very high	high	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
213	MT	Granite	Philipsburg	very high	high	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none
214	MT	Lake	Arlee	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	low	none	low	low	low
215	MT	Lake	Charlo	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
216	MT	Lake	Finley Point	high	none	none	none	none	med	very high	none	none	none	none	none
218	MT	Lake	Pablo	none	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	low	none	med

219	MT	Lake	Polson	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none
220	MT	Lake	Ronan	low	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	none	low
221	MT	Lake	St. Ignatius	very high	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low	none
222	MT	Lincoln	Eureka	none	none	none	none	high	low	none	none	none	none	high	low
223	MT	Lincoln	Libby	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	low	low	low
224	MT	Lincoln	Rexford	low	very high	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
455	MT	Lincoln	Troy	none	high	none	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	med	low
225	MT	Mineral	Alberton	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	low	none	low
226	MT	Mineral	Superior	none	low	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
227	MT	Missoula	Bonnor	low	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
228	MT	Missoula	Lolo	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	none	none	low	none	low
229	MT	Missoula	Missoula	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	low	low	none	low
230	MT	Missoula	Orchard Homes	very high	med	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
231	MT	Powell	Deer Lodge	none	low	high	none	med	low	none	none	none	none	low	low
232	MT	Ravalli	Darby	low	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	med	none
233	MT	Ravalli	Hamilton	low	low	low	low	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	low
234	MT	Ravalli	Pinesdale	none	none	none	high	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	high
235	MT	Ravalli	Stevensville	high	low	none	low	none	none	low	none	none	none	med	none
236	MT	Sanders	Hot Springs	low	high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	low
237	MT	Sanders	Plains	very high	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none
238	MT	Sanders	Thompson Falls	none	none	low	none	high	none	low	none	none	none	none	low
239	MT	Silver Bow	Butte	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
240	MT	Silver Bow	Walkerville	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	none
243	OR	Baker	Richland	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	low
246	OR	Crook	Prineville	low	low	none	none	high	none	low	none	none	none	low	none
247	OR	Deschutes	Bend	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	low	low	low	none	none
248	OR	Deschutes	Redmond	none	none	none	low	low	none	low	low	low	low	none	none
249	OR	Deschutes	Sisters	none	low	none	med	none	none	none	low	low	low	none	none
250	OR	Deschutes	Terrebonne	none	high	none	med	none	none	low	low	low	none	none	none
251	OR	Deschutes	Three Rivers	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
252	OR	Gilliam	Arlington	med	none	none	none	med	none	low	low	none	none	none	low
253	OR	Gilliam	Condon	med	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	low
254	OR	Gilliam	Lonerock	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none
255	OR	Grant	Canyon City	low	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	high
256	OR	Grant	Dayville	low	none	none	low	med	none	none	none	none	none	very high	low
257	OR	Grant	Granite	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none
258	OR	Grant	John Day	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	high	none

Table 1-3. Employment Specialization by Industry Category for 423 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Agricult. ³	Agricult. Services ³	Mining ³	Constr. ³	Wood Products Mfg. ³	Other Mfg. ³	Transp. ³	Trade ³	Finance, Insurance, R.Estate ³	Services ³	Federal Govt. ³	Local Govt. ³
259	OR	Grant	Long Creek	med	med	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
260	OR	Grant	Monument	high	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none
261	OR	Grant	Mount Vernon	none	none	none	high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
262	OR	Grant	Prairie City	low	none	none	low	very high	none	none	none	low	none	high	none
263	OR	Grant	Seneca	none	high	none	none	low	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none
264	OR	Harney	Burns	med	low	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
265	OR	Harney	Hines	high	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	high	none
267	OR	Jefferson	Culver	low	high	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	low	none	none
268	OR	Jefferson	Madras	low	none	none	low	low	none	none	low	none	none	none	low
269	OR	Jefferson	Metolius	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none
270	OR	Jefferson	Warm Springs	low	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	med	none
271	OR	Klamath	Altamont	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
272	OR	Klamath	Bonanza	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none
273	OR	Klamath	Chiloquin	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	none
274	OR	Klamath	Klamath Falls	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	low	low	low	none	low
275	OR	Klamath	Malin	low	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
276	OR	Klamath	Merrill	low	none	none	none	med	none	low	none	none	none	low	low
278	OR	Lake	Lakeview	none	low	none	none	med	none	low	none	none	none	high	low
279	OR	Lake	Paisley	very high	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	low	none
277	OR	Lemhi	Northfork	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none
280	OR	Malheur	Adrian	very high	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
281	OR	Malheur	Jordan Valley	high	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	high
282	OR	Malheur	Nyssa	med	very high	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	low
283	OR	Malheur	Ontario	med	none	none	none	none	low	low	low	none	none	high	none
284	OR	Malheur	Vale	high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
285	OR	Morrow	Boardman	low	high	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	low	none
286	OR	Morrow	Heppner	med	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
287	OR	Morrow	Ione	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	high	low	none	high
288	OR	Morrow	Irrigon	none	none	none	low	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	low
289	OR	Morrow	Lexington	high	med	none	none	low	low	med	none	none	none	none	none
290	OR	Sherman	Grass Valley	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none

291	OR	Sherman	Moro	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	med
292	OR	Sherman	Rufus	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	very high	none
293	OR	Sherman	Wasco	med	low	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	none
294	OR	Umatilla	Adams	very high	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	low	none
295	OR	Umatilla	Athena	med	low	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	none	low
296	OR	Umatilla	Echo	med	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	med	med
297	OR	Umatilla	Helix	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	high
298	OR	Umatilla	Hermiston	none	low	none	none	none	low	low	low	none	none	none	none
299	OR	Umatilla	Milton-Freewater	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	none
300	OR	Umatilla	Pendleton	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	low	low	low
301	OR	Umatilla	Pilot Rock	low	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
302	OR	Umatilla	Stanfield	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
303	OR	Umatilla	Ukiah	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none
304	OR	Umatilla	Umatilla	med	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	low	low
305	OR	Umatilla	Weston	none	low	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none
306	OR	Union	Cove	high	low	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none
307	OR	Union	Elgin	low	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	low	none	none	low
308	OR	Union	Imbler	none	very high	none	none	high	none	none	low	none	none	med	low
309	OR	Union	Island City	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none	none
310	OR	Union	La Grande	none	none	none	none	med	none	low	low	low	low	none	low
311	OR	Union	North Powder	med	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
312	OR	Union	Summerville	none	none	none	very high	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
313	OR	Union	Union	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	low
314	OR	Wallowa	Enterprise	low	low	none	low	none	none	low	low	low	none	med	low
315	OR	Wallowa	Joseph	med	none	none	low	very high	none	med	none	low	none	none	none
316	OR	Wallowa	Lostine	none	none	none	high	very high	none	none	low	none	none	high	none
317	OR	Wallowa	Wallowa	very high	high	none	none	very high	none	none	low	none	none	med	low
318	OR	Wasco	Antelope	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
319	OR	Wasco	Dufur	high	high	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	none	low
320	OR	Wasco	Maupin	high	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	none
321	OR	Wasco	Mosier	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	low	high	none	none	med
322	OR	Wasco	Shaniko	med	very high	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
323	OR	Wasco	The Dalles	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	low
324	OR	Wheeler	Fossil	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	med
325	OR	Wheeler	Mitchell	high	none	none	low	high	none	none	low	none	none	none	low
326	OR	Wheeler	Spray	very high	med	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
327	WA	Adams	Lind	med	high	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	none	low

Table 1-3. Employment Specialization by Industry Category

Table 1-3. Employment Specialization by Industry Category for 423 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Agricult. ³	Agricult. Services ³	Mining ³	Constr. ³	Wood Products Mfg. ³	Other Mfg. ³	Transp. ³	Trade ³	Finance, Insurance, R.Estate ³	Services ³	Federal Govt. ³	Local Govt. ³
328	WA	Adams	Othello	none	low	none	none	none	low	med	none	none	none	none	low
329	WA	Adams	Ritzville	med	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
330	WA	Adams	Washtucna	med	low	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	med
331	WA	Benton	Benton City	med	low	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	low
332	WA	Benton	Kennewick	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	low	med	none	none
333	WA	Benton	Prosser	low	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	low
334	WA	Chelan	Cashmere	low	low	very high	low	low	low	none	none	low	none	none	none
335	WA	Chelan	Chelan	low	low	none	low	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	low
336	WA	Chelan	Entiat	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	med
337	WA	Chelan	Leavenworth	low	low	none	low	high	none	none	none	low	low	low	none
338	WA	Chelan	Wenatchee	none	low	none	low	none	none	low	low	low	low	low	none
339	WA	Columbia	Dayton	low	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	low
340	WA	Columbia	Starbuck	high	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
341	WA	Douglas	Bridgeport	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	low
343	WA	Douglas	East Wenatchee	low	low	none	low	none	none	med	low	none	low	none	none
345	WA	Douglas	Mansfield	low	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
346	WA	Douglas	Rock Island	low	none	none	low	none	none	high	none	none	none	med	low
347	WA	Douglas	Waterville	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none
348	WA	Ferry	Inchelium	none	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
349	WA	Ferry	Republic	med	none	very high	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
350	WA	Franklin	Connell	med	med	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	none	none	none
351	WA	Franklin	Kahlotus	med	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high	med
352	WA	Franklin	Mesa	med	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
353	WA	Franklin	Pasco	none	low	none	low	none	none	med	none	none	low	low	low
354	WA	Garfield	Pomeroy	very high	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	low
355	WA	Grant	Coulee City	low	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	med
356	WA	Grant	Electric City	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	high
357	WA	Grant	Ephrata	low	low	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	med
358	WA	Grant	George	very high	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
359	WA	Grant	Grand Coulee	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	low
360	WA	Grant	Hartline	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

361	WA	Grant	Krupp	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none
362	WA	Grant	Mattawa	high	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
363	WA	Grant	Moses Lake	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
364	WA	Grant	Quincy	low	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
365	WA	Grant	Royal City	low	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
366	WA	Grant	Soap Lake	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	low
367	WA	Grant	Warden	med	med	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none
368	WA	Grant	Wilson Creek	high	high	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	none
369	WA	Kittitas	Cle Elum	none	none	low	none	med	none	none	none	low	low	low	low
370	WA	Kittitas	Ellensburg	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	none	low	none	med
371	WA	Kittitas	Kittitas	med	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	med
372	WA	Kittitas	Roslyn	low	none	none	none	med	none	low	none	none	low	none	med
373	WA	Klickitat	Bingen	low	none	none	none	high	none	med	none	none	none	med	low
374	WA	Klickitat	Goldendale	low	none	none	none	low	low	low	none	none	none	none	low
375	WA	Klickitat	White Salmon	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	none	none	low	low	med
376	WA	Lincoln	Almira	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	low
377	WA	Lincoln	Creston	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
378	WA	Lincoln	Davenport	high	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	med
379	WA	Lincoln	Harrington	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none
380	WA	Lincoln	Odessa	very high	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	low
381	WA	Lincoln	Reardan	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	med
382	WA	Lincoln	Sprague	very high	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low
383	WA	Lincoln	Wilbur	high	med	none	low	none	none	none	low	low	none	none	low
384	WA	Okanogan	Brewster	none	high	very high	low	none	none	none	low	low	low	none	none
385	WA	Okanogan	Conconully	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low
342	WA	Okanogan	Coulee Dam	none	none	none	none	high	none	low	none	low	none	high	high
344	WA	Okanogan	Elmer City	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	very high	none	none	low
386	WA	Okanogan	Nespelem	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	very high	none
387	WA	Okanogan	Okanogan	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	med	med
388	WA	Okanogan	Omak	low	none	med	none	very high	none	none	none	none	low	med	none
389	WA	Okanogan	Oroville	med	none	none	none	very high	none	none	low	none	none	low	low
390	WA	Okanogan	Pateros	none	low	none	none	very high	none	low	low	none	none	none	none
391	WA	Okanogan	Riverside	med	none	none	med	none	none	high	low	low	none	none	none
392	WA	Okanogan	Tonasket	med	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low	low
393	WA	Okanogan	Twisp	low	med	none	none	high	none	low	low	low	none	low	none
394	WA	Okanogan	Winthrop	low	low	none	med	very high	none	none	low	low	none	high	none
395	WA	Pend Oreille	Cusick	none	none	none	med	med	none	med	none	none	none	med	med

Table 1-3. Employment Specialization by Industry Category for 423 Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin (1995)¹. continued.

Place No. ²	State	County	Town	Agricult. ³	Agricult. Services ³	Mining ³	Constr. ³	Wood Products Mfg. ³	Other Mfg. ³	Transp. ³	Trade ³	Finance, Insurance, R.Estate ³	Services ³	Federal Govt. ³	Local Govt. ³
396	WA	Pend Oreille	Ione	none	none	none	none	very high	none	low	none	none	low	none	low
397	WA	Pend Oreille	Metaline	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	low
398	WA	Pend Oreille	Metaline Falls	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	very high	med
399	WA	Pend Oreille	Newport	med	low	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	low
400	WA	Spokane	Airway Heights	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low
401	WA	Spokane	Cheney	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	none	low	low	none	low
402	WA	Spokane	Country Homes	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	high	none
403	WA	Spokane	Deerpark	low	low	none	med	none	none	low	low	low	low	none	none
404	WA	Spokane	Fairchild	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
405	WA	Spokane	Fairfield	very high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	none	med
406	WA	Spokane	Greenacres	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
407	WA	Spokane	Latah	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none
408	WA	Spokane	Liberty Lake	none	low	none	high	none	high	low	none	none	none	none	none
409	WA	Spokane	Medical Lake	none	low	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	low	med	low
410	WA	Spokane	Opportunity	very high	med	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	high	none
411	WA	Spokane	Otis Orchards	none	high	none	high	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none
412	WA	Spokane	Rockford	very high	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	low
413	WA	Spokane	Spangle	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	med
414	WA	Spokane	Spokane	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
415	WA	Spokane	Veradale	none	low	none	low	none	none	low	low	low	low	none	none
416	WA	Spokane	Waverly	very high	none	none	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	none	none
417	WA	Stevens	Chewelah	high	low	none	low	med	none	none	none	none	low	none	none
418	WA	Stevens	Colville	low	low	none	none	med	none	none	none	none	low	low	low
419	WA	Stevens	Kettle Falls	low	none	none	none	very high	none	low	none	none	none	low	none
420	WA	Stevens	Marcus	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med	none	low	low	none
421	WA	Stevens	Northport	high	none	very high	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	high	none
422	WA	Stevens	Springdale	very high	high	very high	none	med	high	none	none	none	none	none	none
423	WA	Walla Walla	Burbank	low	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	very high	med
424	WA	Walla Walla	College Place	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	med	none	low
425	WA	Walla Walla	Prescott	low	med	none	low	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	med
426	WA	Walla Walla	Waitsburg	med	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

427	WA	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	low	low	low	none
456	WA	Whitman	Albion	very high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	med
434	WA	Yakima	Grandview	med	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none	none	low
435	WA	Yakima	Granger	low	low	none	none	none	low	none	none	low	none	low	low
436	WA	Yakima	Harrah	med	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	med
437	WA	Yakima	Mabton	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	high
438	WA	Yakima	Moxee	med	med	none	low	very high	low	none	none	none	none	low	none
439	WA	Yakima	Naches	none	med	none	none	very high	none	low	none	none	none	none	med
440	WA	Yakima	Selah	none	none	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	low	none	low
441	WA	Yakima	South Broadway	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none
442	WA	Yakima	Sunnyside	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	low
443	WA	Yakima	Terrace Heights	none	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none
444	WA	Yakima	Tieton	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	low
445	WA	Yakima	Toppenish	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	high	low
446	WA	Yakima	Union Gap	none	none	none	none	very high	none	low	low	none	none	none	none
447	WA	Yakima	Wapato	med	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	low
448	WA	Yakima	White Swan	med	low	none	none	very high	none	none	none	none	none	very high	none
449	WA	Yakima	Yakima	none	none	none	low	high	none	low	low	low	low	none	none
450	WA	Yakima	Zillah	med	none	high	none	high	high	none	none	none	none	none	none
454	WY	Teton	Jackson	none	none	none	high	none	none	none	none	low	low	none	none

¹ The set of 543 communities does not include all communities in the interior Columbia Basin due to limitations in the data available.

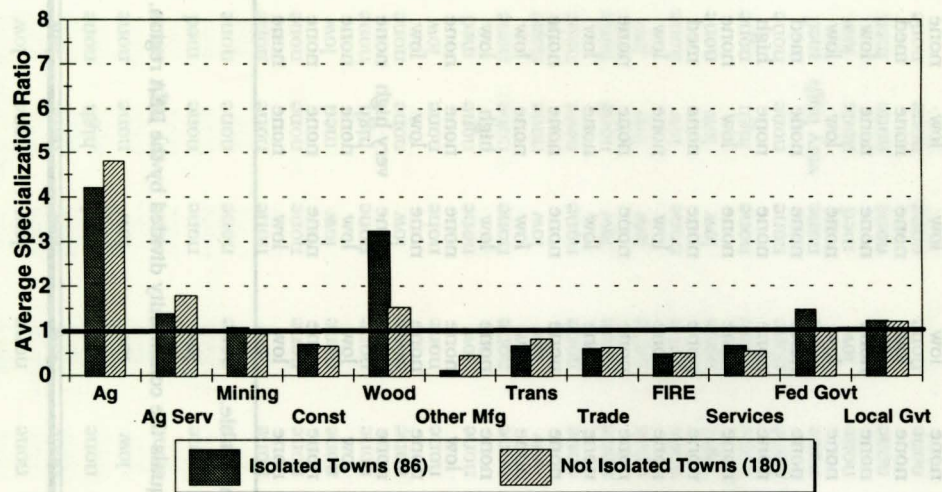
² Community Location Numbers used for identification/mapping purposes only.

³ Employment Specialization rankings based on the Specialization Ratio (SR) for each of the 12 industries in each town. SR equals the community divided by the BEA region.

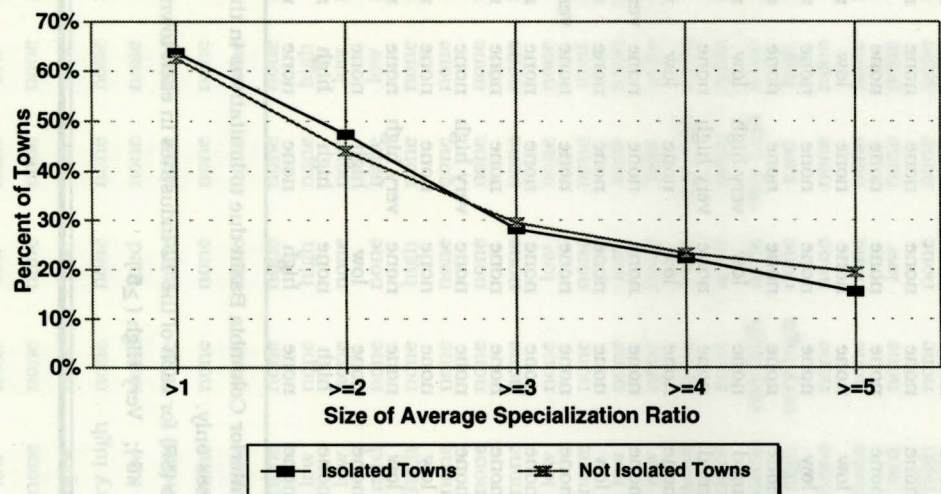
Ratios: None (≥ 1); Low ($>1 <2$); Med ($\geq 2 <3$); High ($\geq 3 <5$); Very High (≥ 5)

Source: Harris 1996.

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Agriculture -
Average
Specialization Ratio
for each Industry
Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization in
Agriculture -
Percents of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization in
Agriculture.

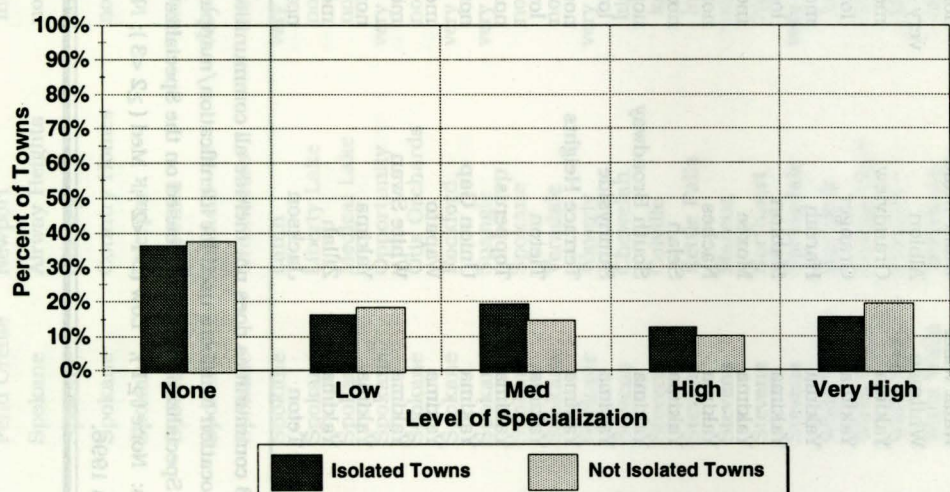
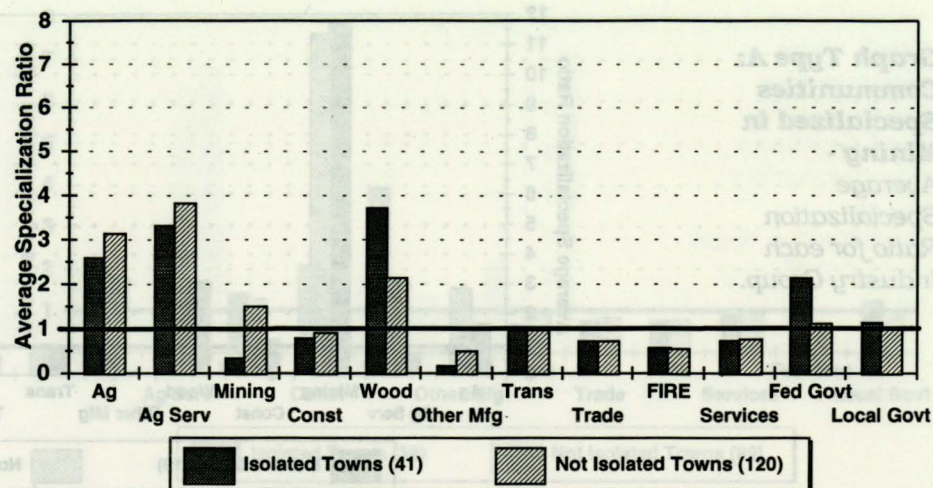


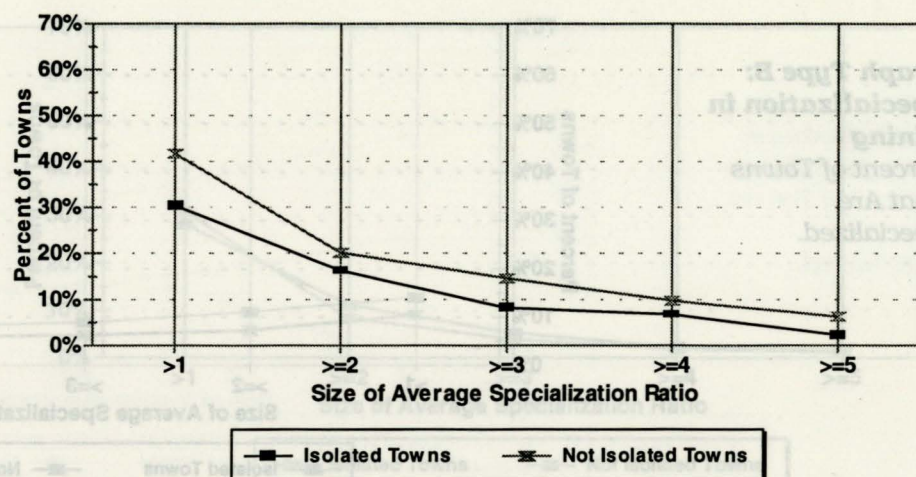
Figure 9. Community Category 5 — Agriculture.

Figure 10. Community Category 6 — Agriculture Services

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Agriculture
Services -
Average
Specialization Ratio
for each Industry
Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization in
Agriculture
Services -
Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization in
Agriculture.

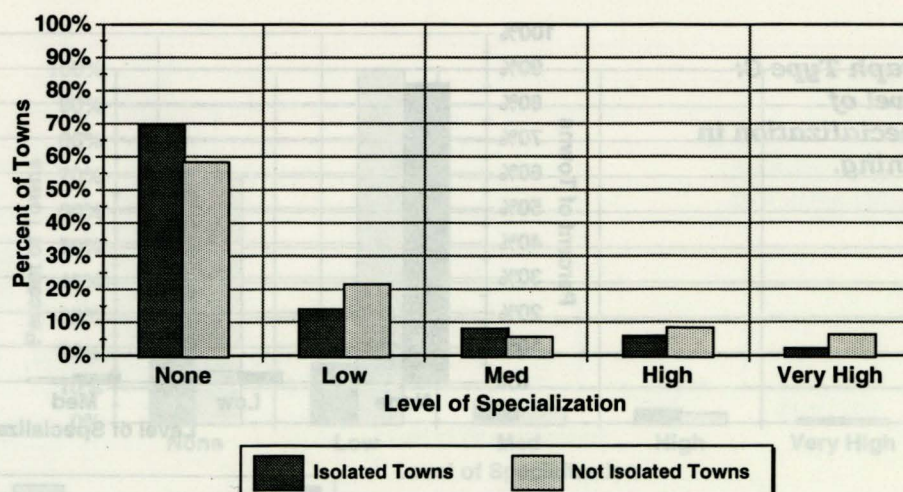
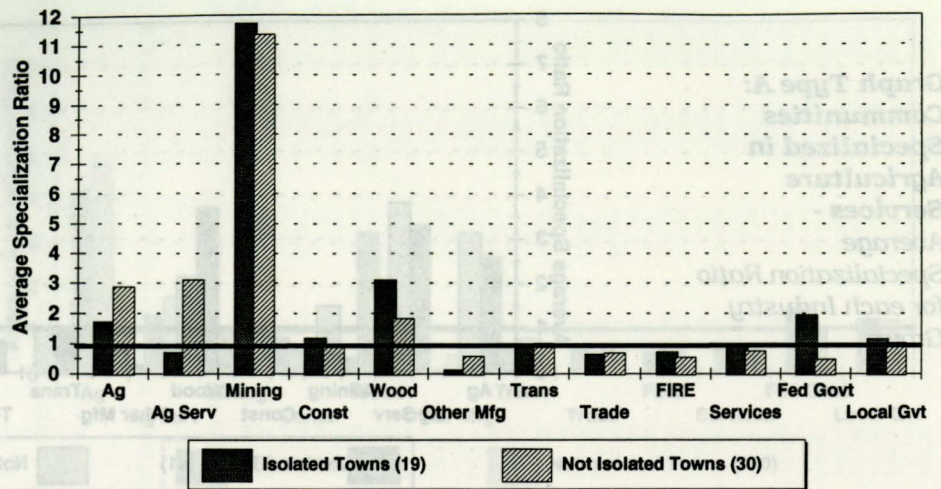
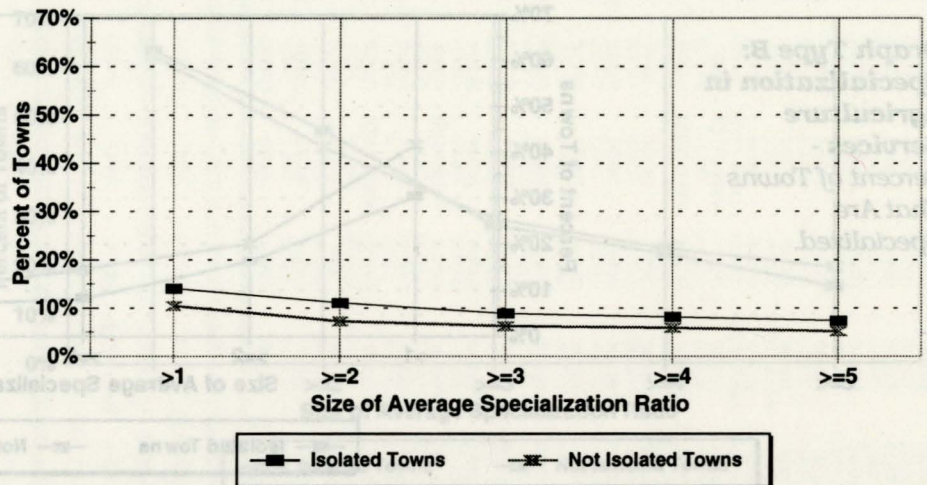


Figure 10. Community Category 6 — Agriculture Services.

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Mining -
Average
Specialization
Ratio for each
Industry Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization in
Mining -
Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization in
Mining.

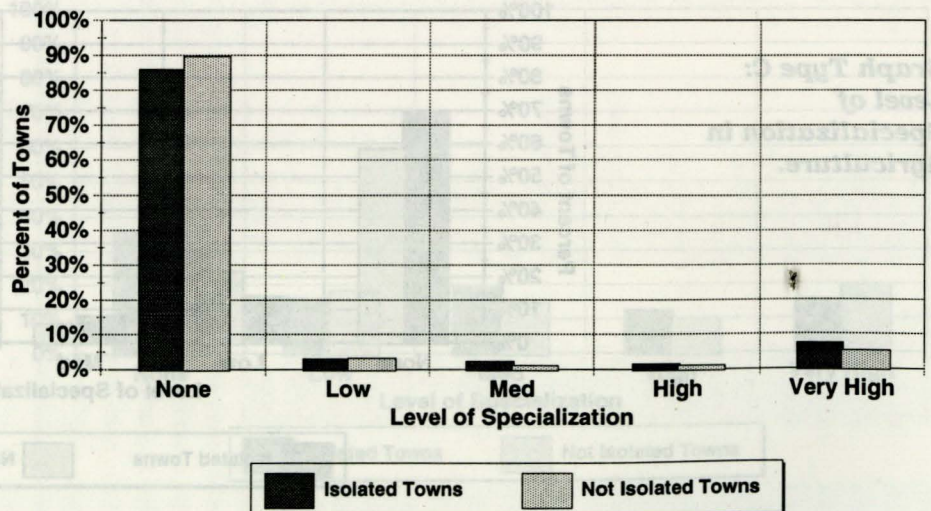
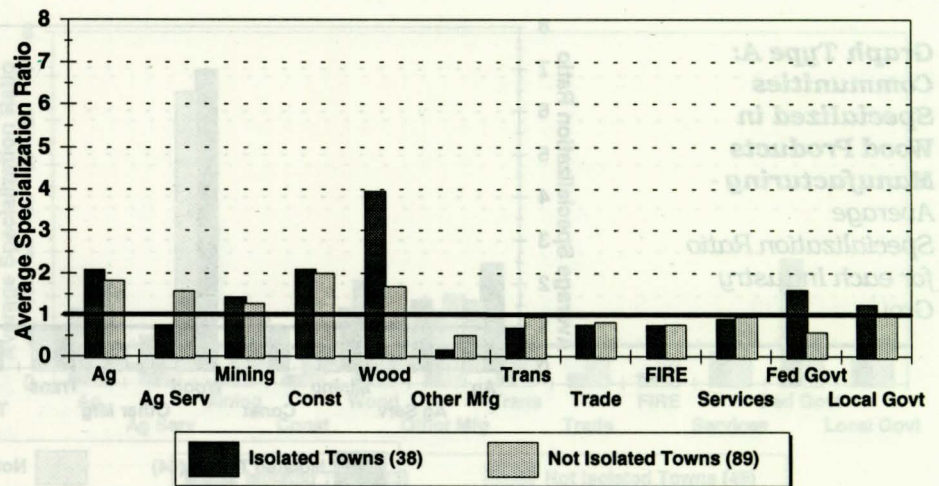


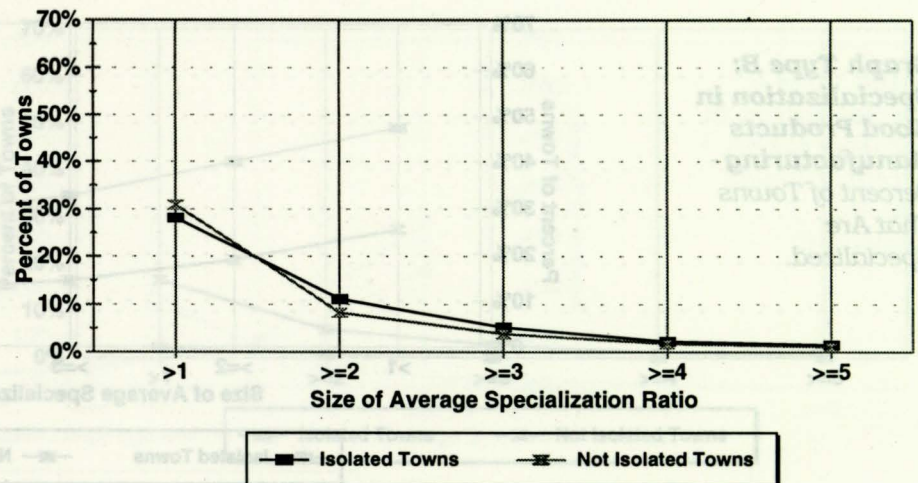
Figure 11. Community Category 7 — Mining

Figure 12. Community Category 8 — Construction

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Construction -
Average
Specialization Ratio
for each Industry
Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization in
Construction -
Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization
in Construction.

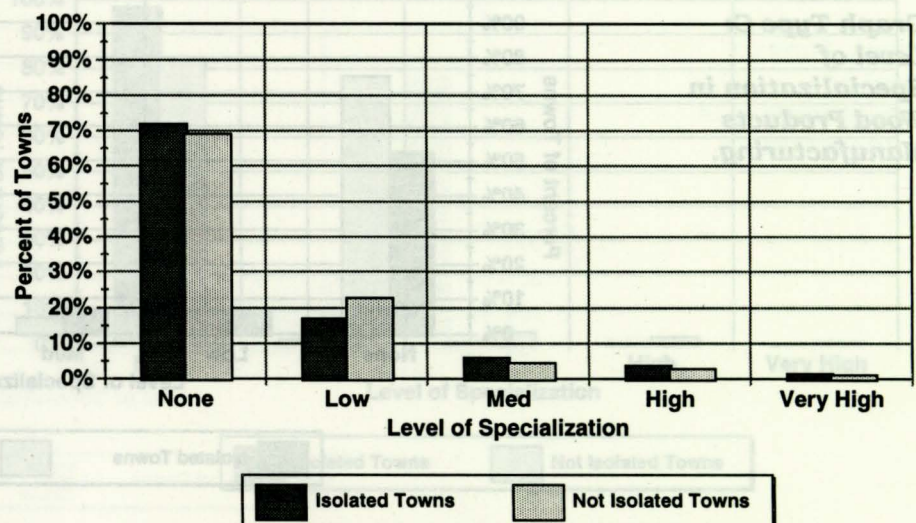
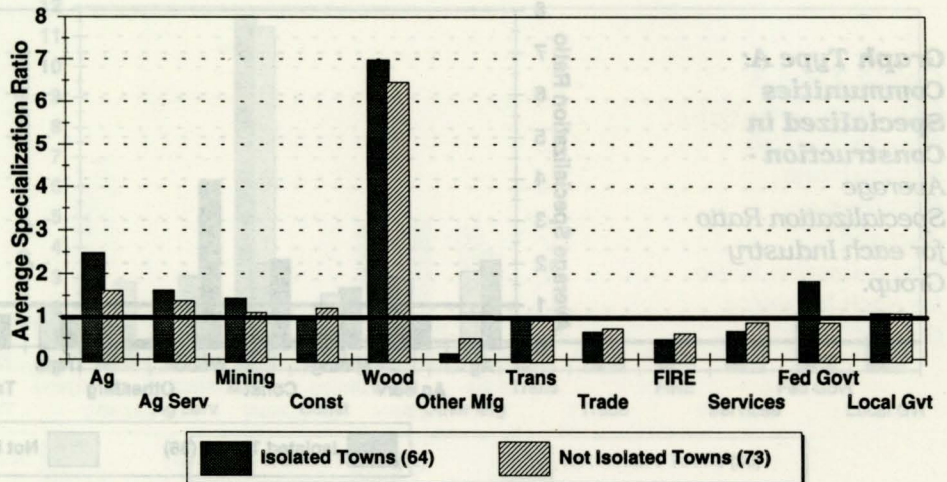
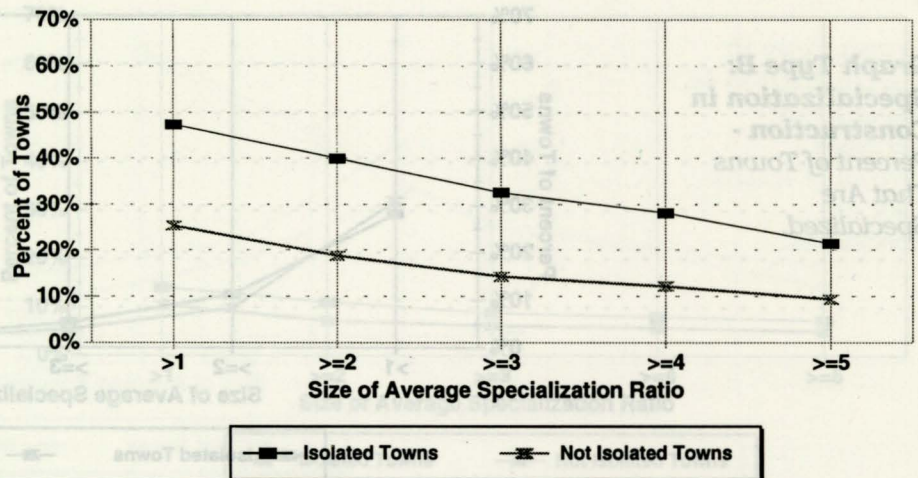


Figure 12. Community Category 8 — Construction

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Wood Products
Manufacturing -
Average
Specialization Ratio
for each Industry
Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization in
Wood Products
Manufacturing -
Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization in
Wood Products
Manufacturing.

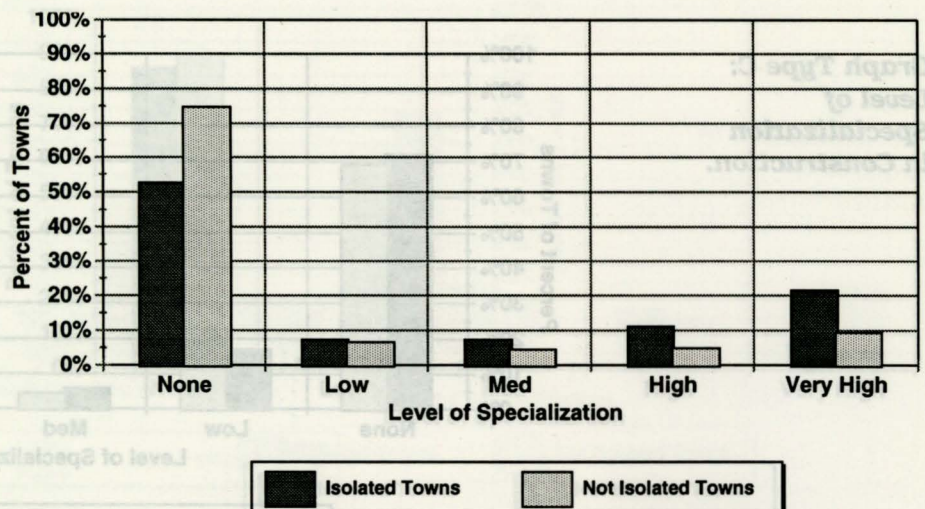
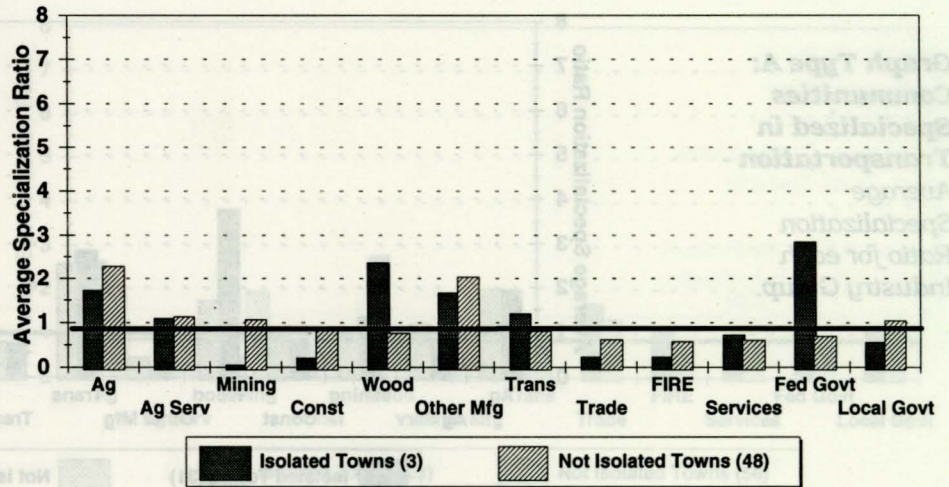


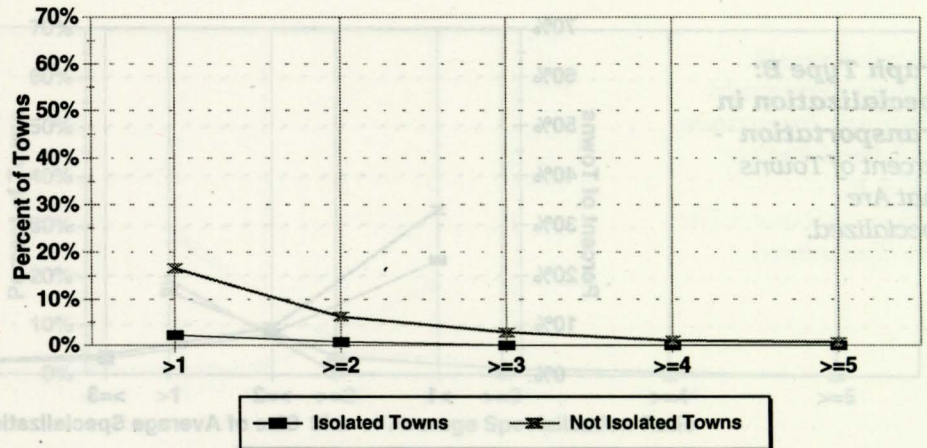
Figure 13. Community Category 9 — Wood Products Manufacturing

Figure 14. Community Category 10 — Other Manufacturing

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in Other
Manufacturing -
Average Specialization
Ratio for each Industry
Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization
in Other
Manufacturing -
Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization
in Other
Manufacturing.

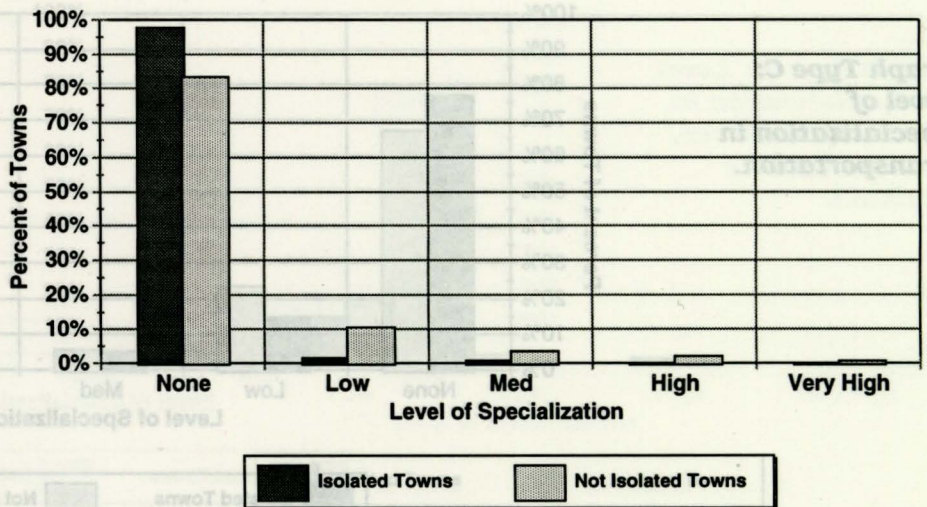
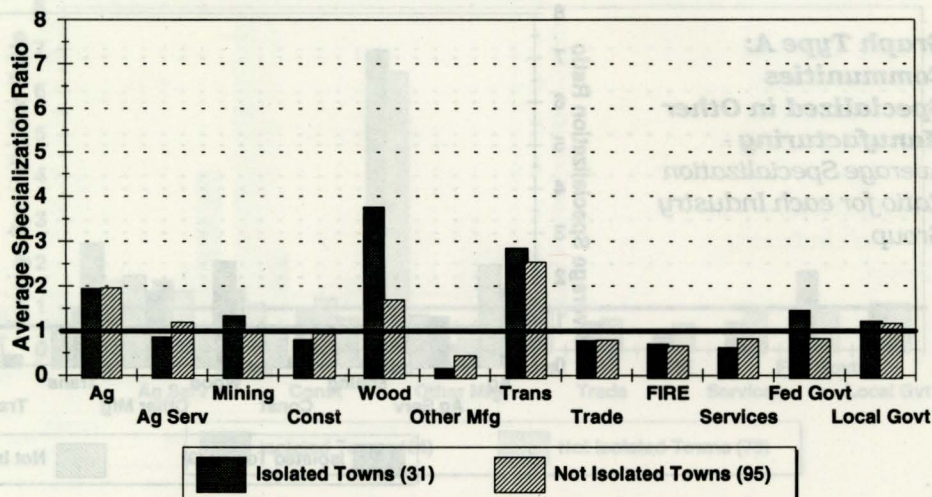
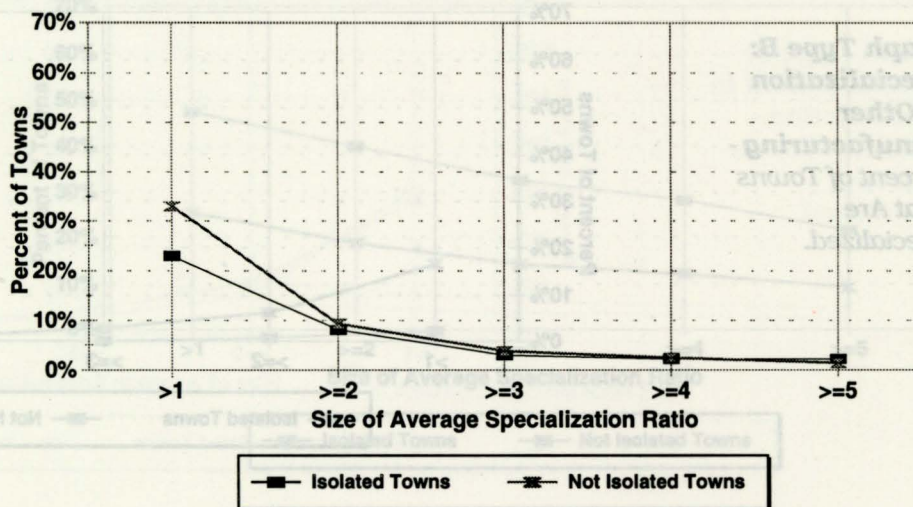


Figure 14. Community Category 10 — Other Manufacturing.

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Transportation -
Average
Specialization
Ratio for each
Industry Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization in
Transportation -
Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization in
Transportation.

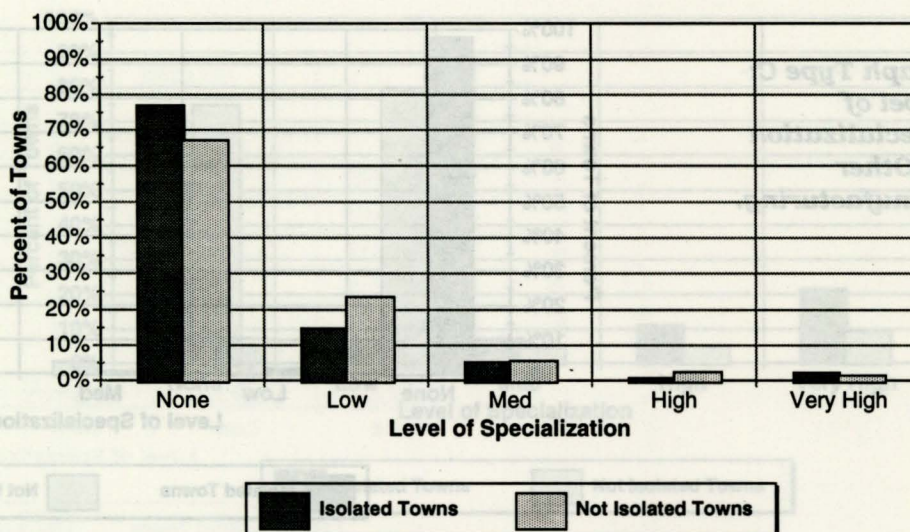
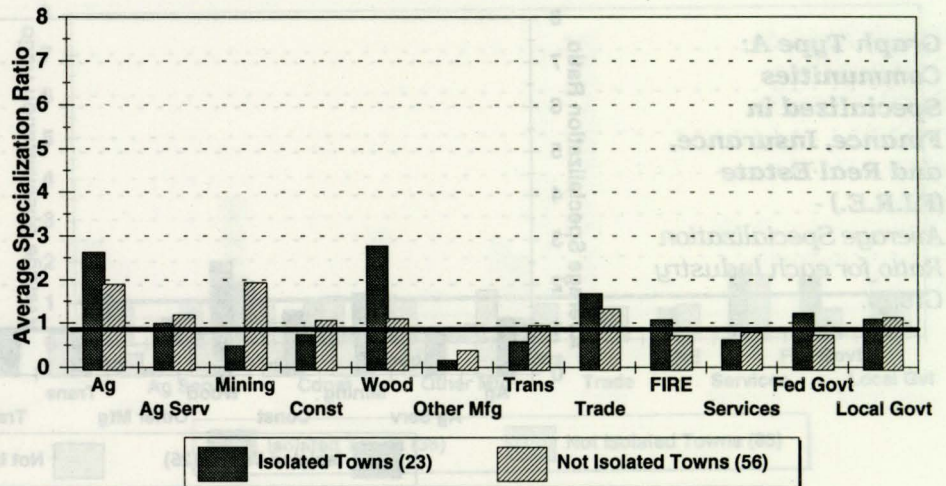


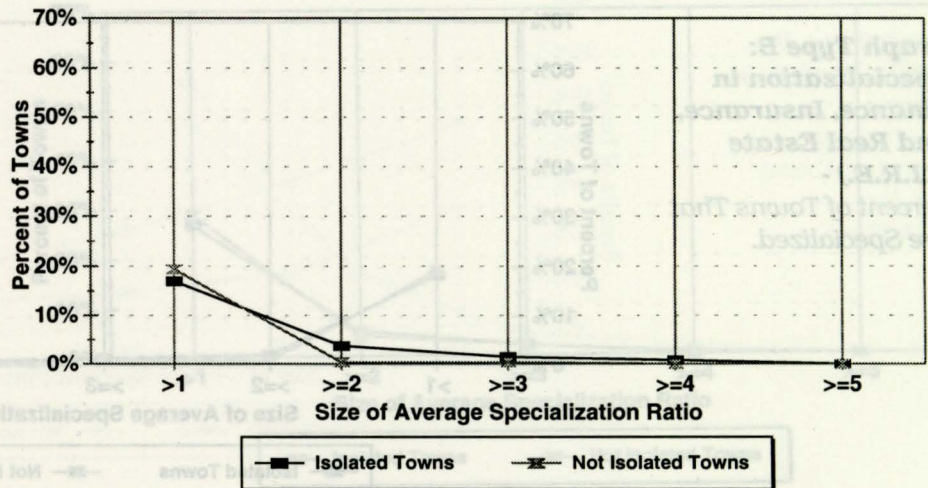
Figure 15. Community Category 11 — Transportation.

Figure 16. Community Category 12 — Trade

**Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Trade -**
Average
Specialization Ratio
for each Industry
Group.



**Graph Type B:
Specialization
in Trade -**
Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



**Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization
in Trade.**

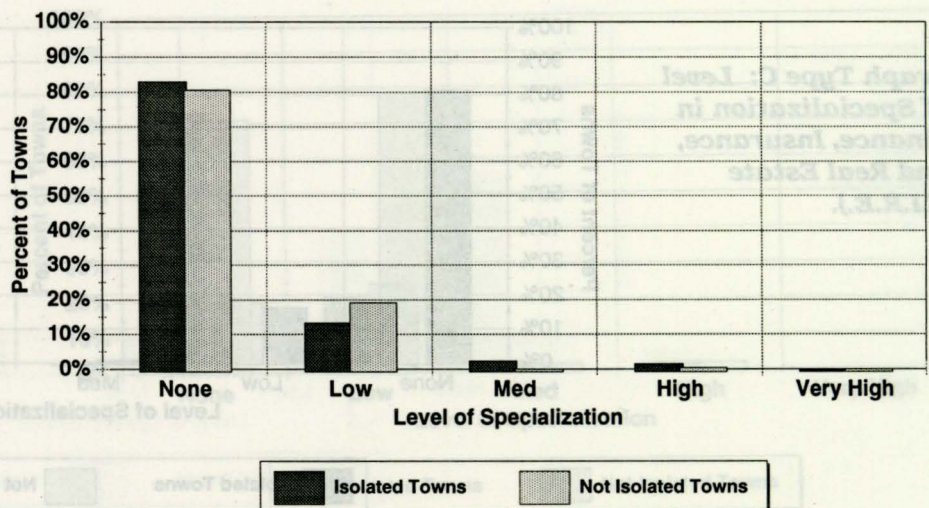
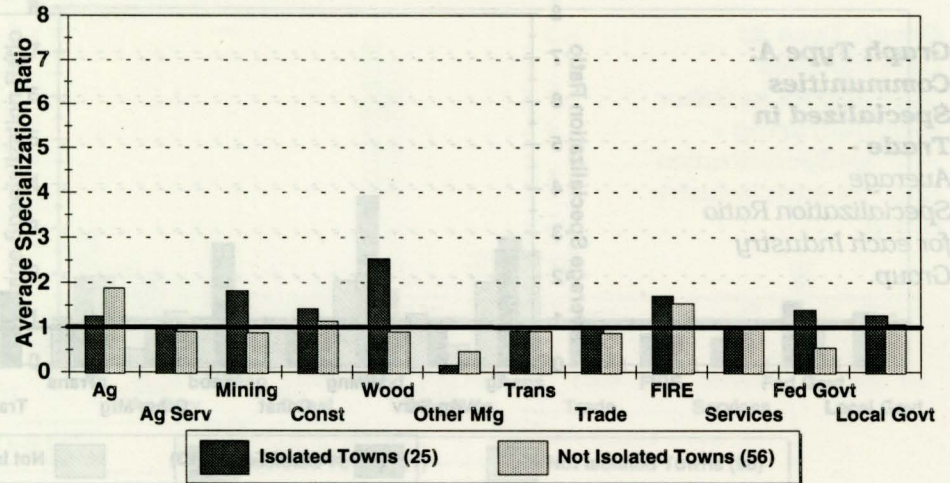
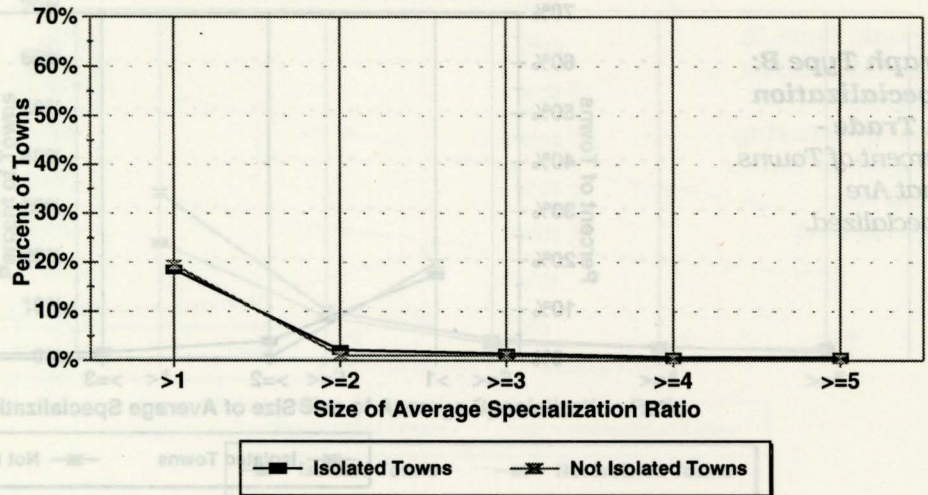


Figure 16. Community Category 12 — Trade.

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Finance, Insurance,
and Real Estate
(F.I.R.E.) -
Average Specialization
Ratio for each Industry
Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization in
Finance, Insurance,
and Real Estate
(F.I.R.E.) -
Percent of Towns That
Are Specialized.



Graph Type C: Level
of Specialization in
Finance, Insurance,
and Real Estate
(F.I.R.E.).

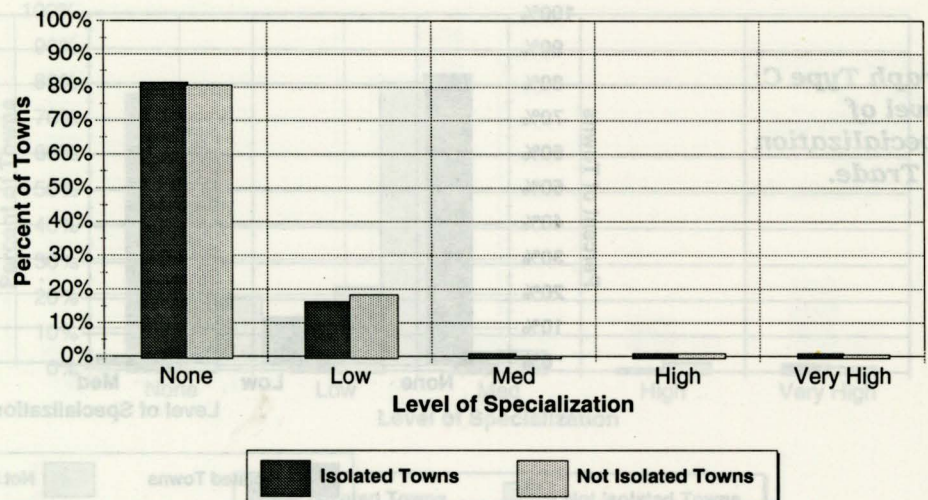
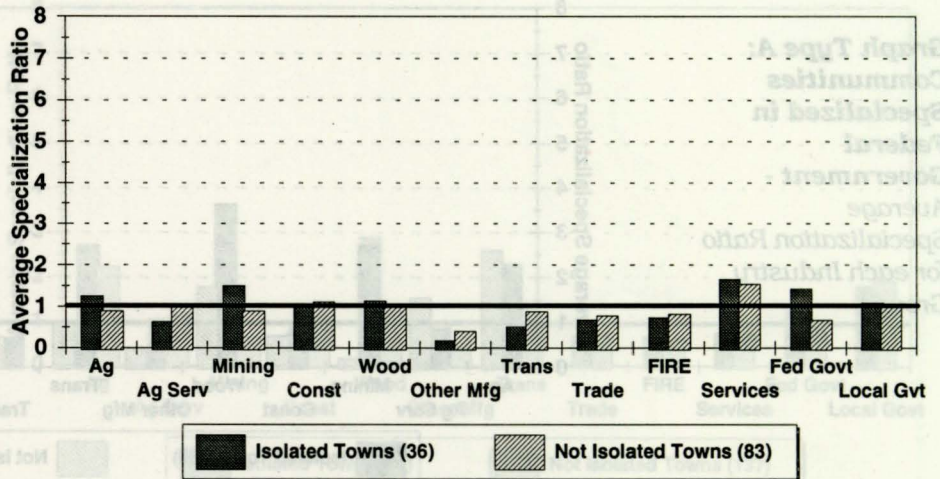


Figure 17. Community Category 13 — Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.).

Figure 18. Community Category 14 — Services

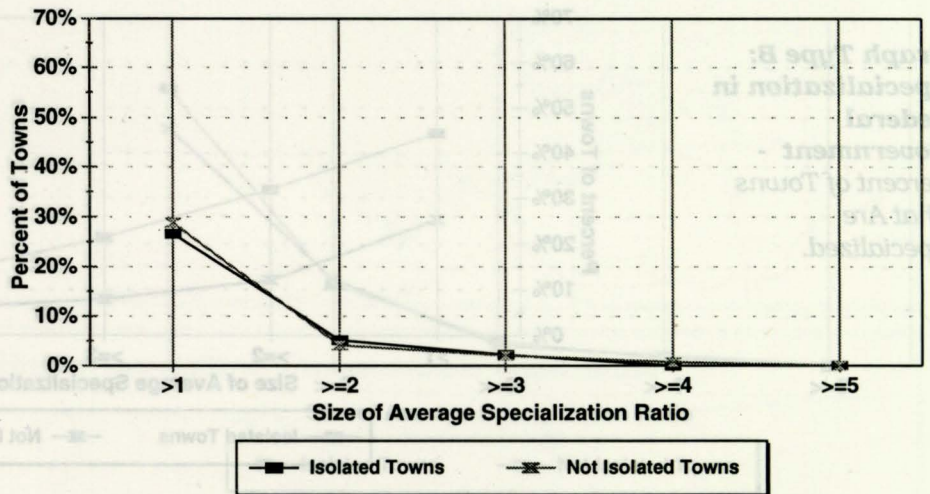
**Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Services -**

Average Specialization
Ratio for each Industry
Group.



**Graph Type B:
Specialization in
Services -**

Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



**Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization
in Services.**

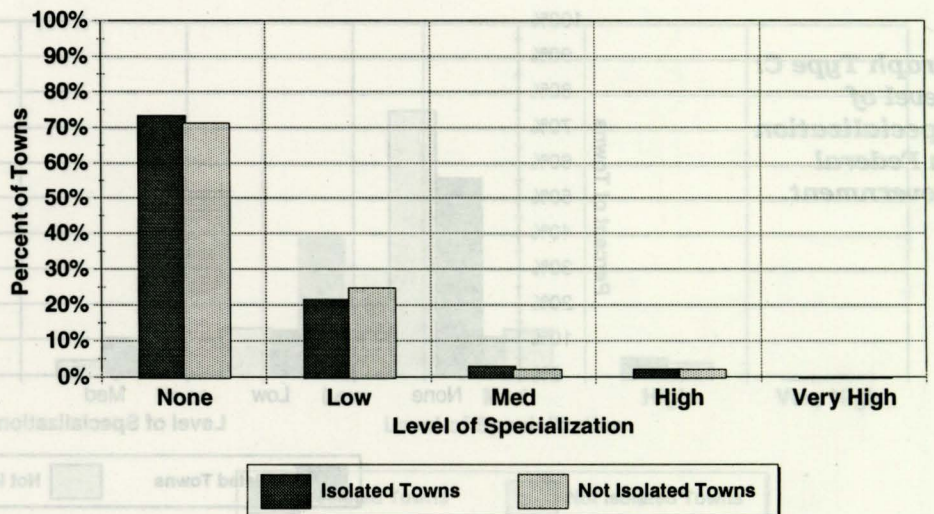
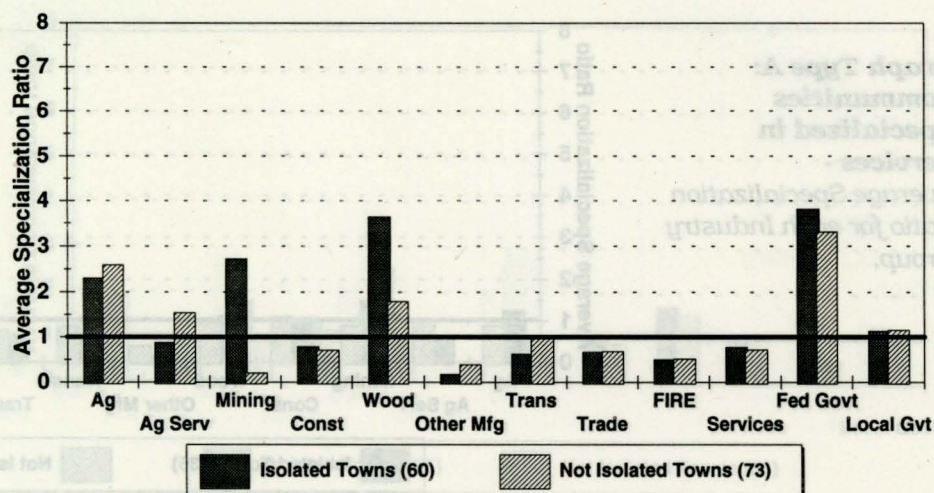
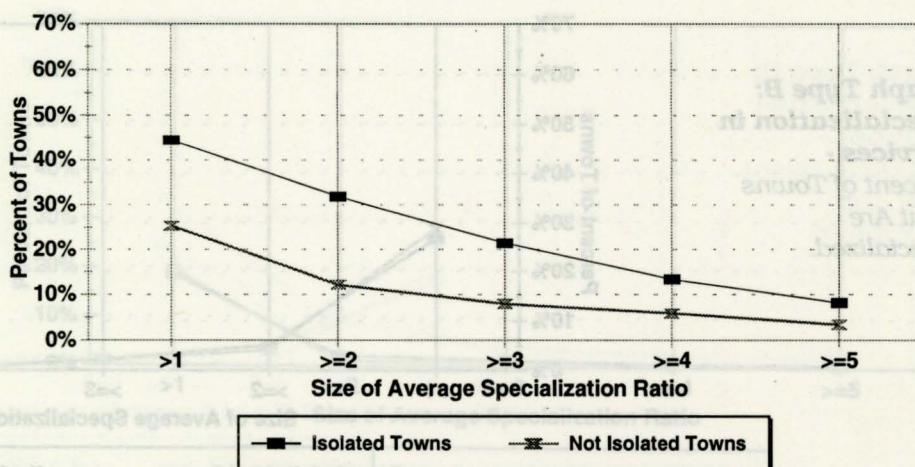


Figure 18. Community Category 14 — Services.

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
Federal
Government -
Average
Specialization Ratio
for each Industry
Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization in
Federal
Government -
Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization
in Federal
Government.

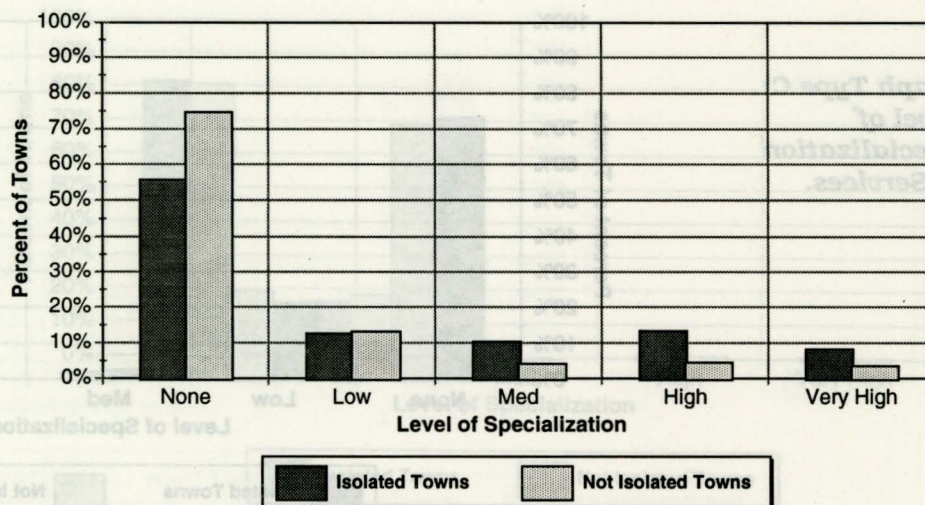
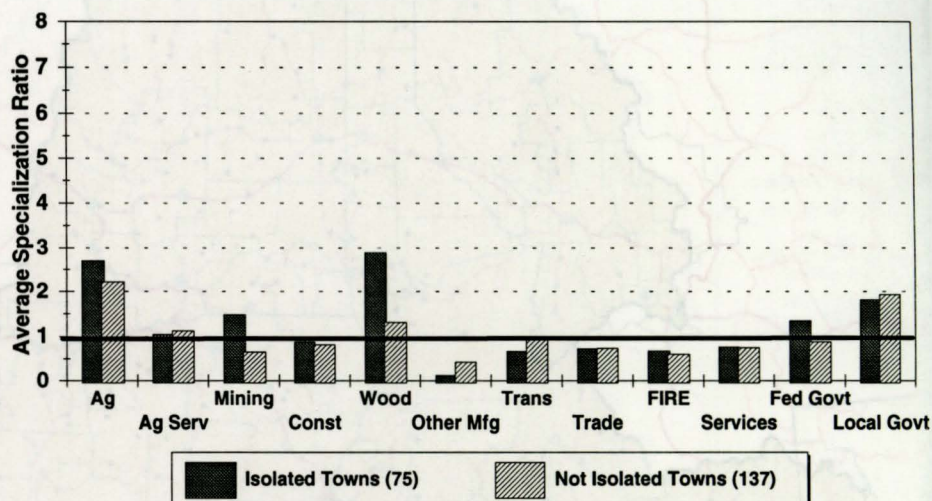


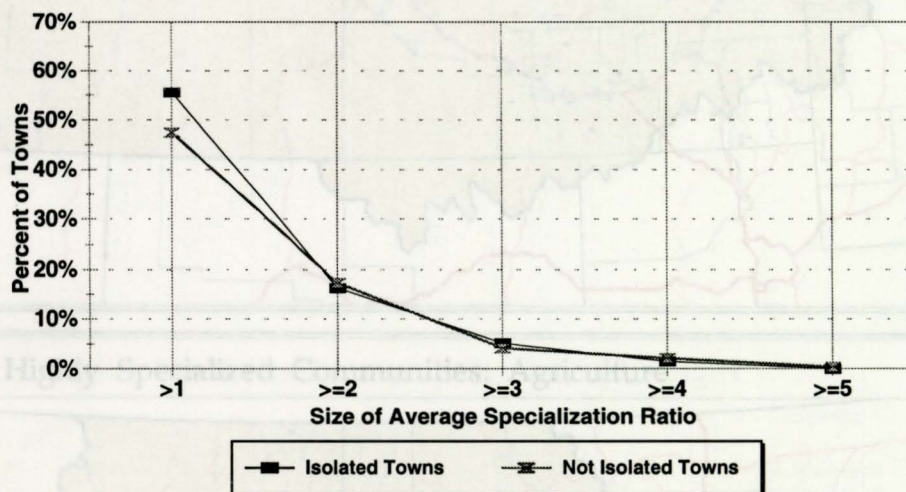
Figure 19. Community Category 15 — Federal Government.

Figure 20. Community Category 16 — State and Local Govt

Graph Type A:
Communities
Specialized in
State and Local
Government -
Average
Specialization Ratio
for each Industry
Group.



Graph Type B:
Specialization in
State and Local
Government -
Percent of Towns
That Are
Specialized.



Graph Type C:
Level of
Specialization
in State and
Local
Government.

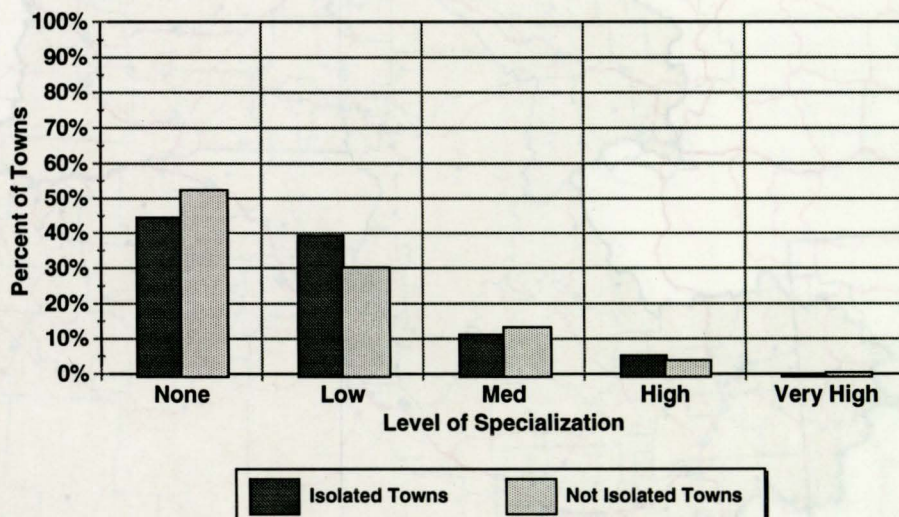


Figure 20. Community Category 16 — State and Local Government.

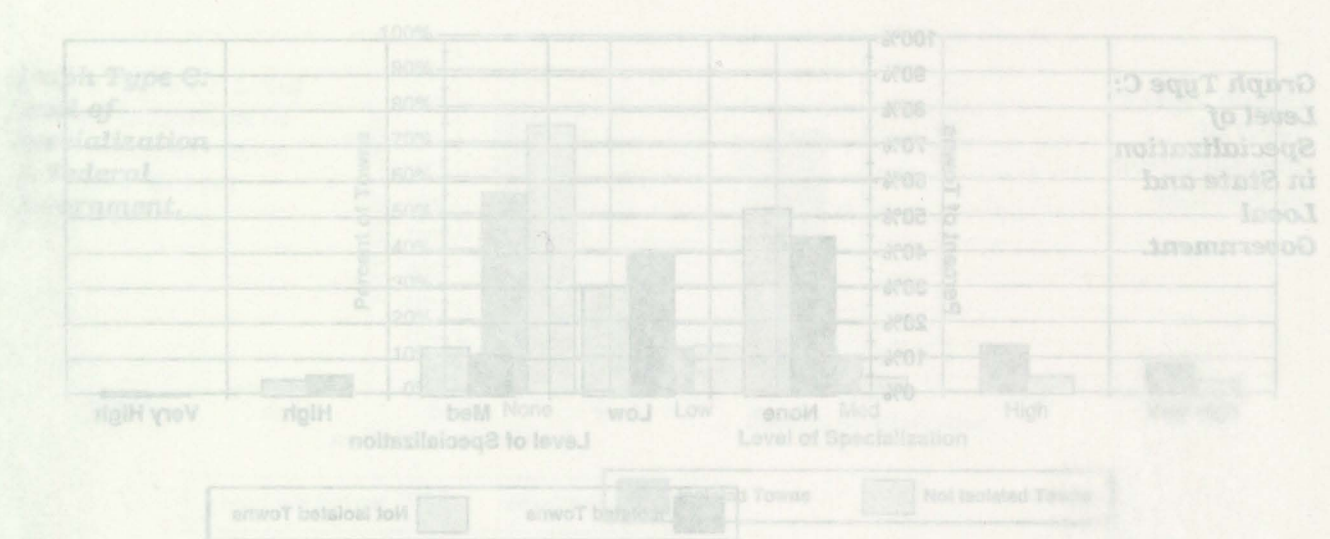
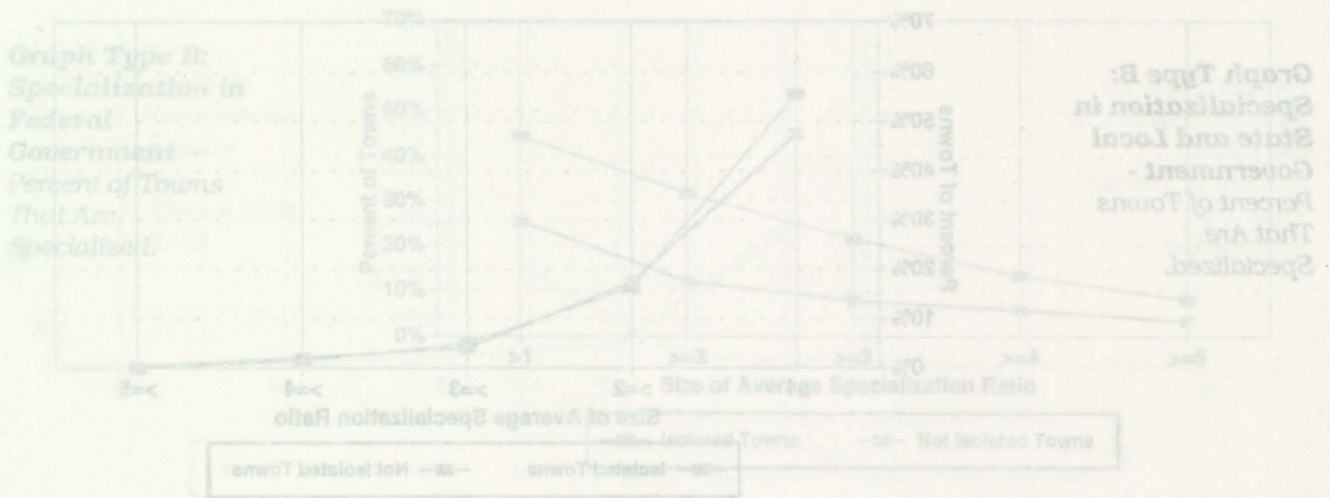
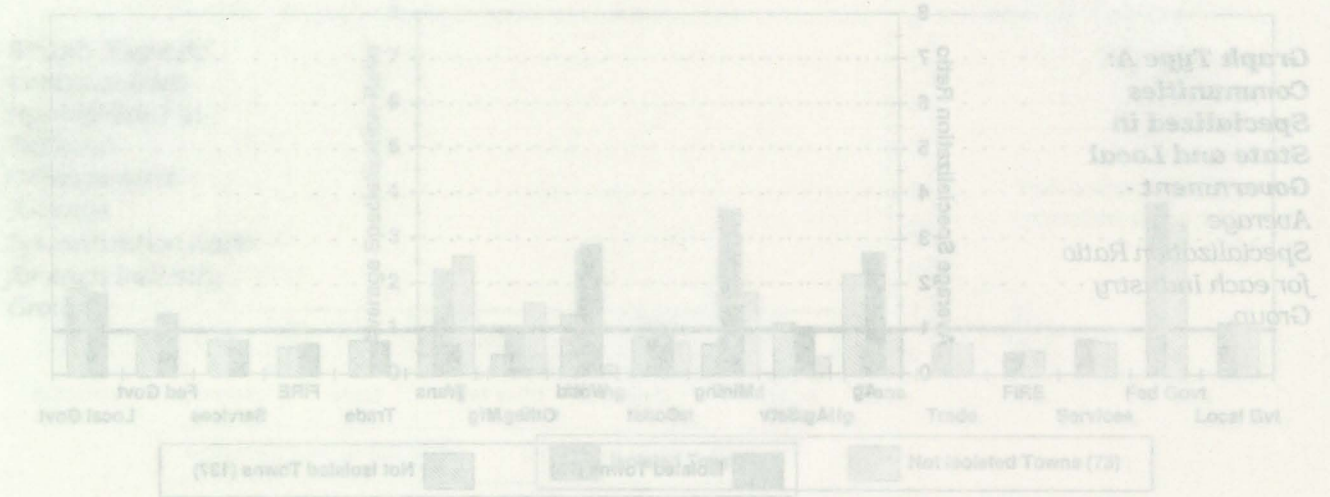







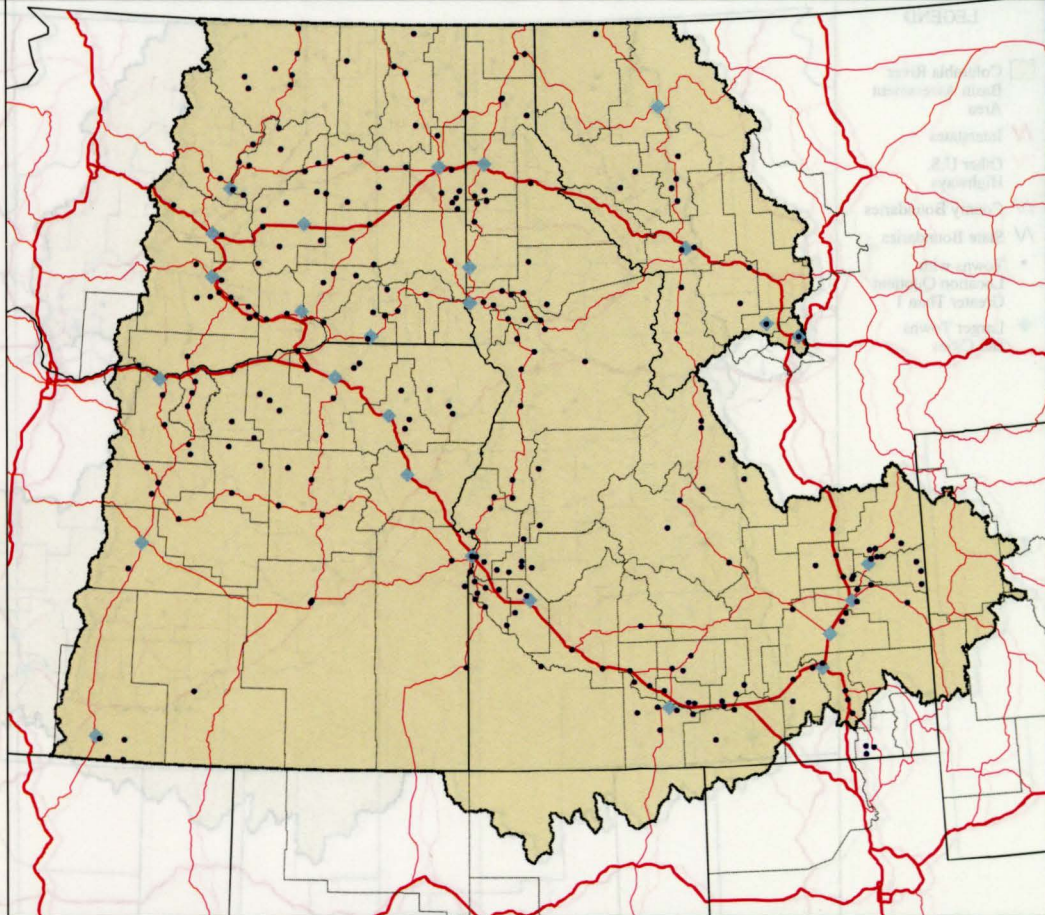


Figure 30. Community Category 18 - State and Local Government

Manufacturing All Specialized Communities: Agriculture








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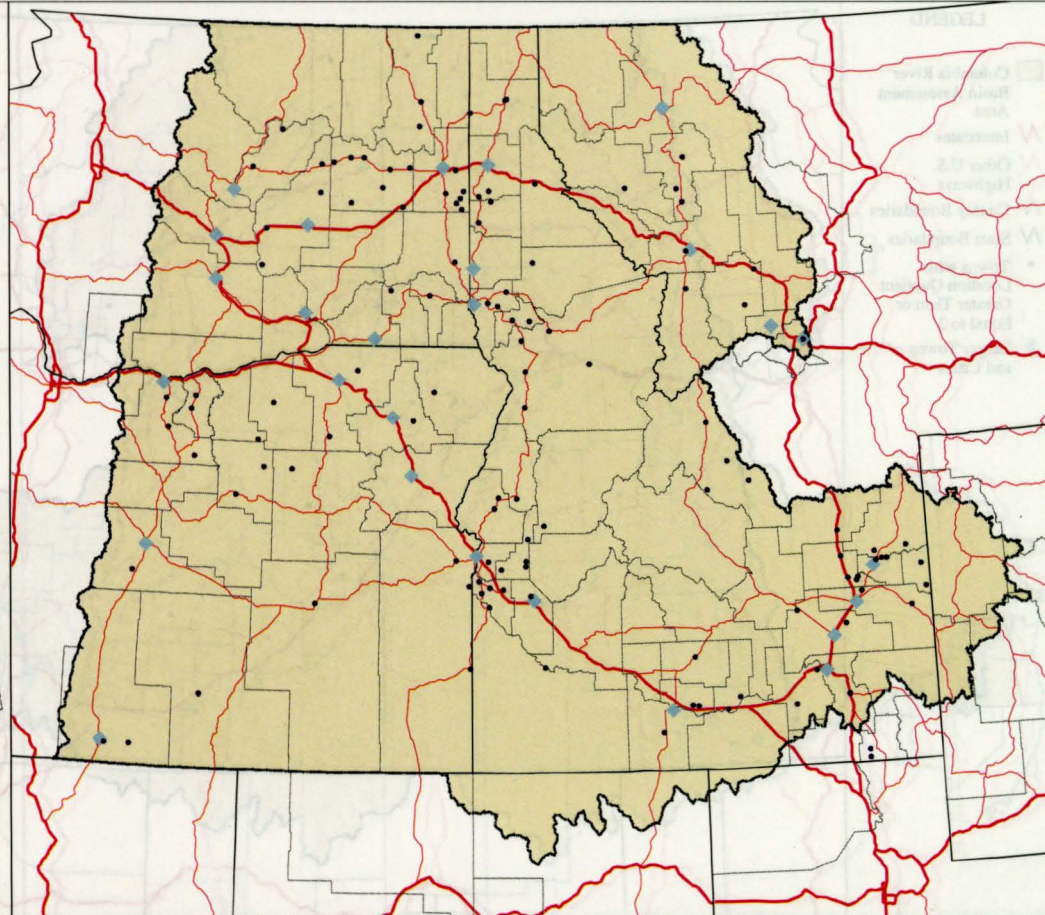
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-  Interstates
-  Other U.S. Highways
-  County Boundaries
-  State Boundaries
-  Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than 1
-  Larger Towns and Cities



Manufacturing Highly Specialized Communities: Agriculture

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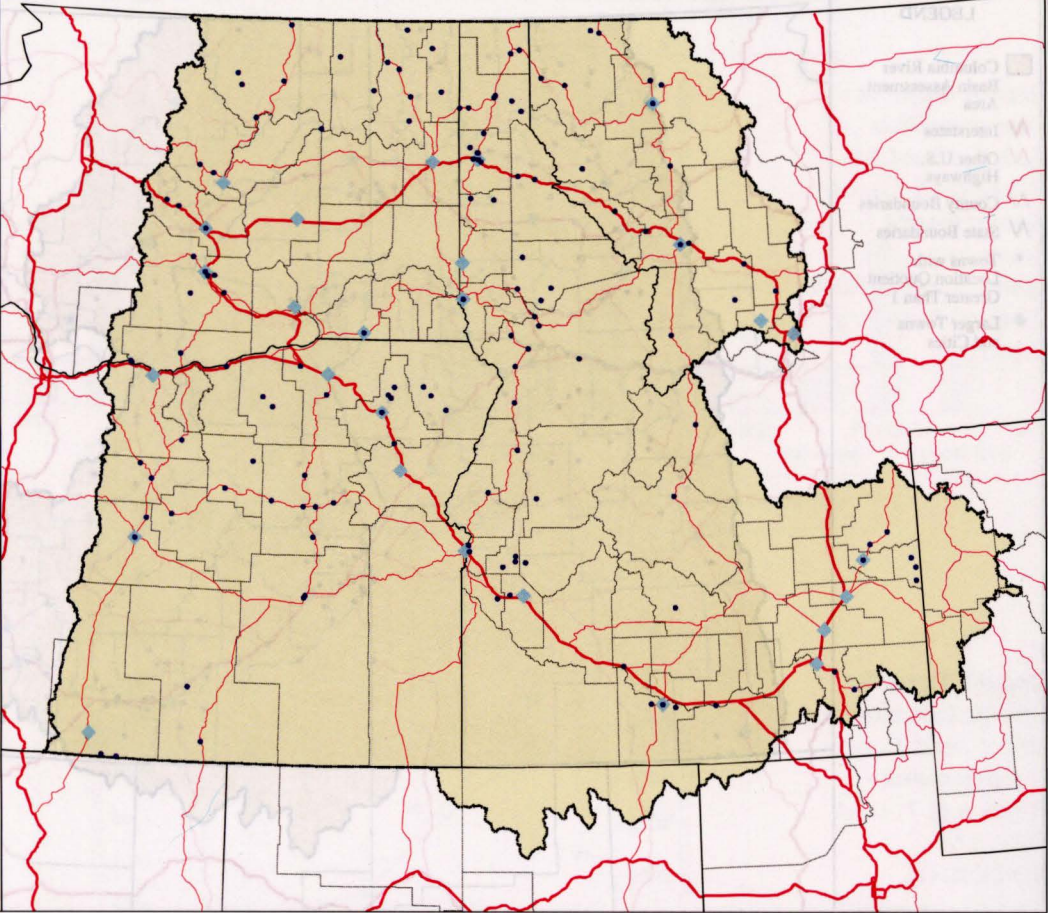
-  Columbia River Basin Assessment Area
-  Interstates
-  Other U.S. Highways
-  County Boundaries
-  State Boundaries
-  Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than or Equal to 3
-  Larger Towns and Cities



All Specialized Communities: Wood Products Manufacturing

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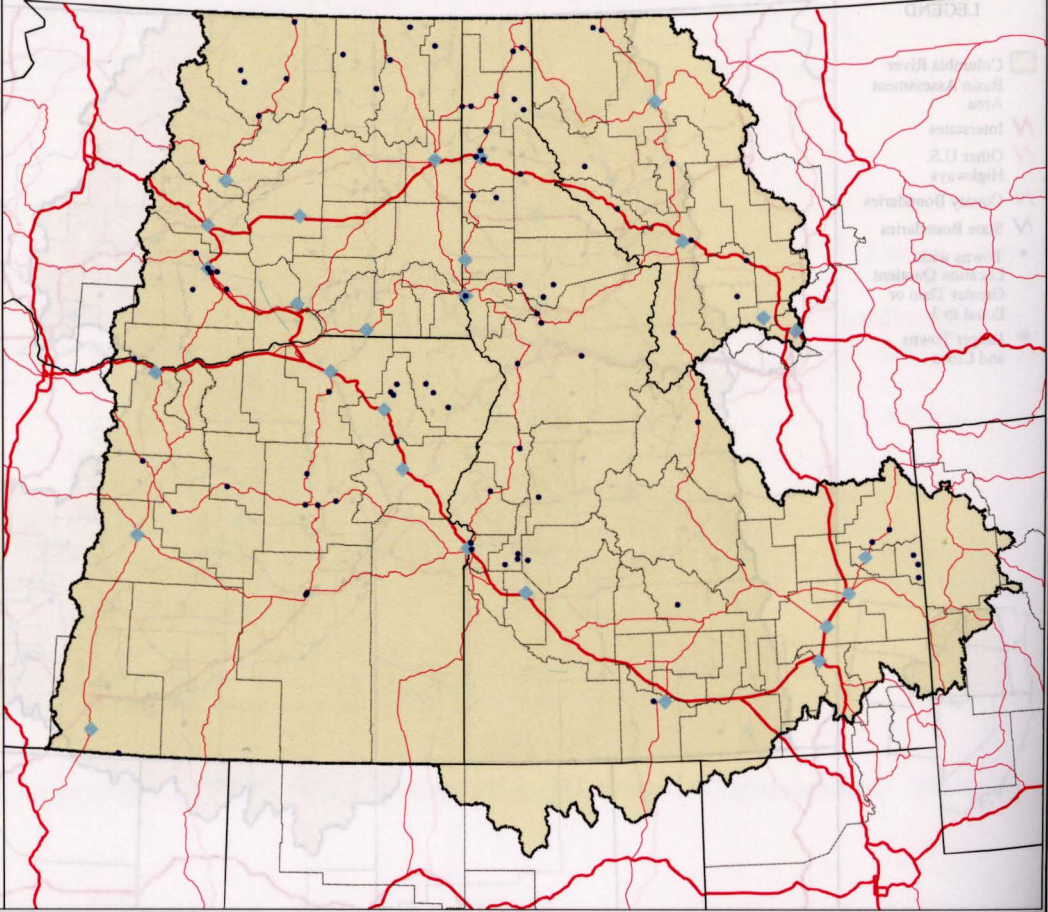
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- Interstates
- Other U.S. Highways
- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than 1
- Larger Towns and Cities



Highly Specialized Communities: Wood Products Manufacturing

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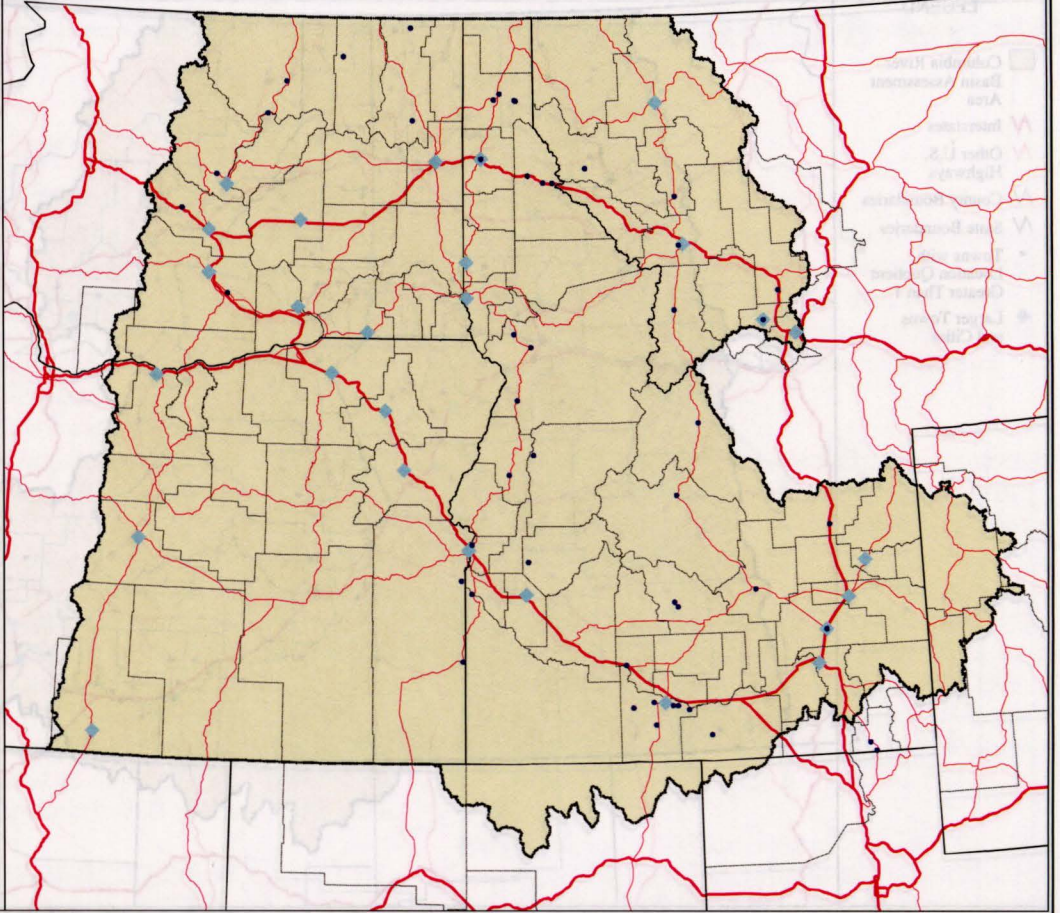
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- Interstates
- Other U.S. Highways
- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than or Equal to 3
- Larger Towns and Cities



All Specialized Communities: Mining

LEGEND

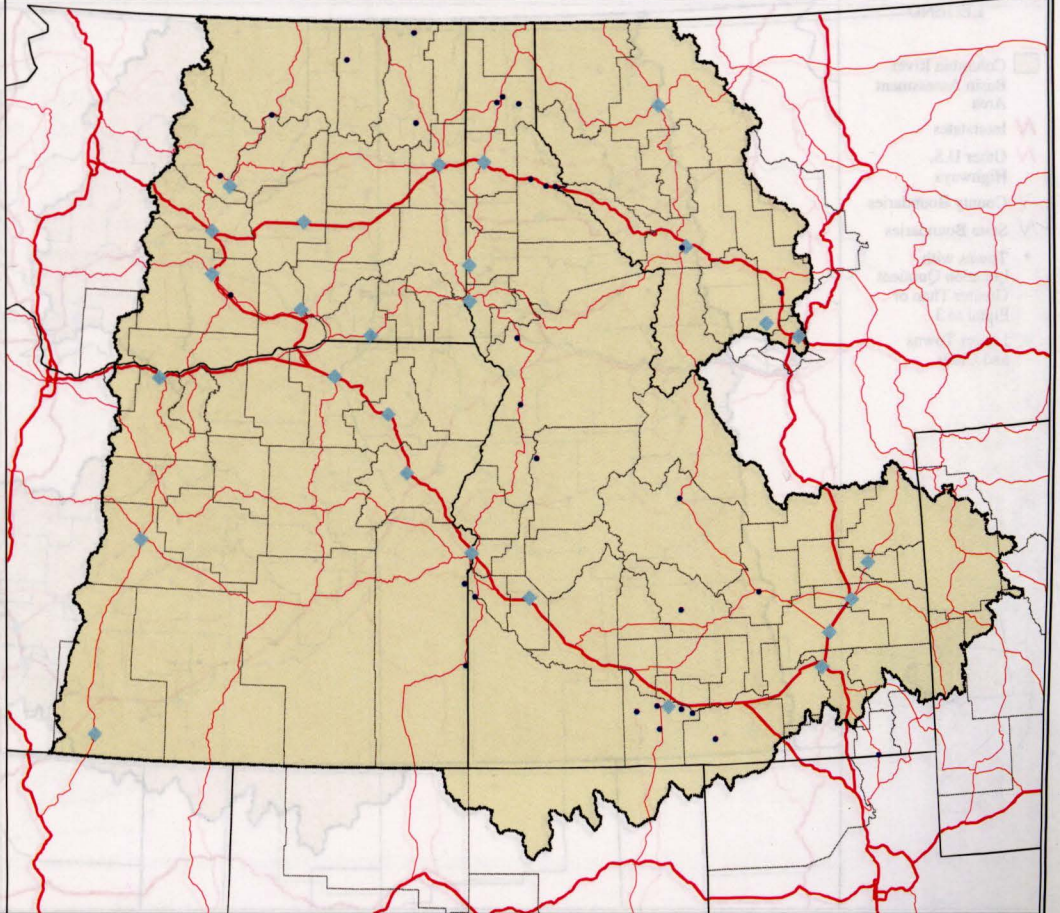
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- ↗ Interstates
- ↘ Other U.S. Highways
- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than 1
- ◆ Larger Towns and Cities



Highly Specialized Communities: Mining








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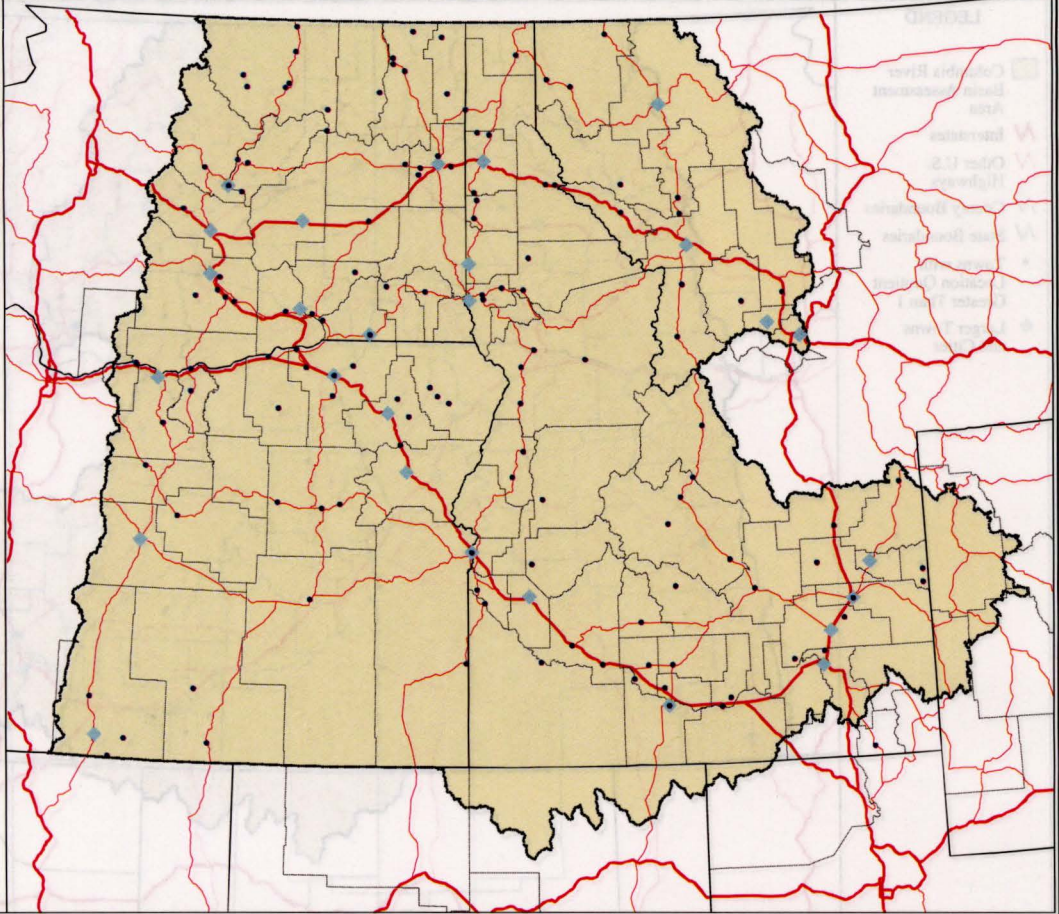
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- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than or Equal to 3
- ◆ Larger Towns and Cities



All Specialized Communities: Federal Government








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-  Interstates
-  Other U.S. Highways
-  County Boundaries
-  State Boundaries
-  Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than 1
-  Larger Towns and Cities



Highly Specialized Communities: Federal Government








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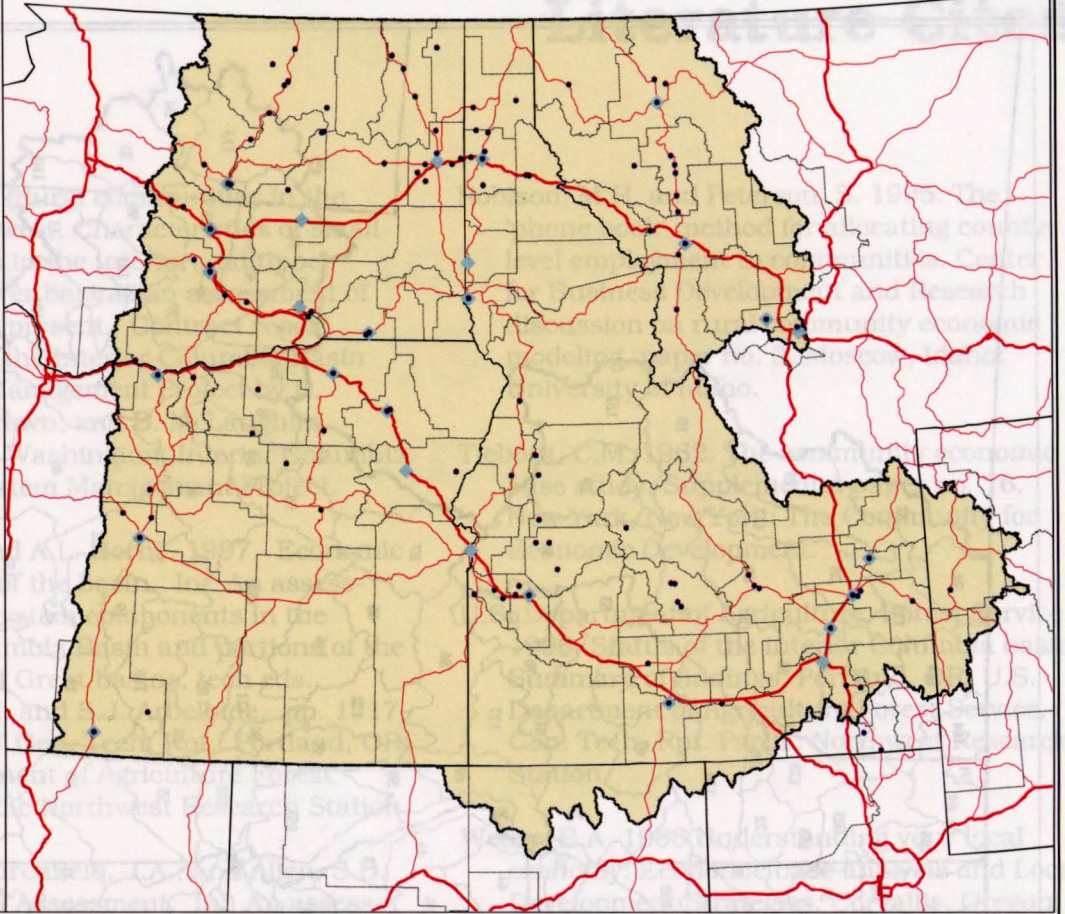
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-  Interstates
-  Other U.S. Highways
-  County Boundaries
-  State Boundaries
-  Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than or Equal to 3
-  Larger Towns and Cities



All Specialized Communities: Services








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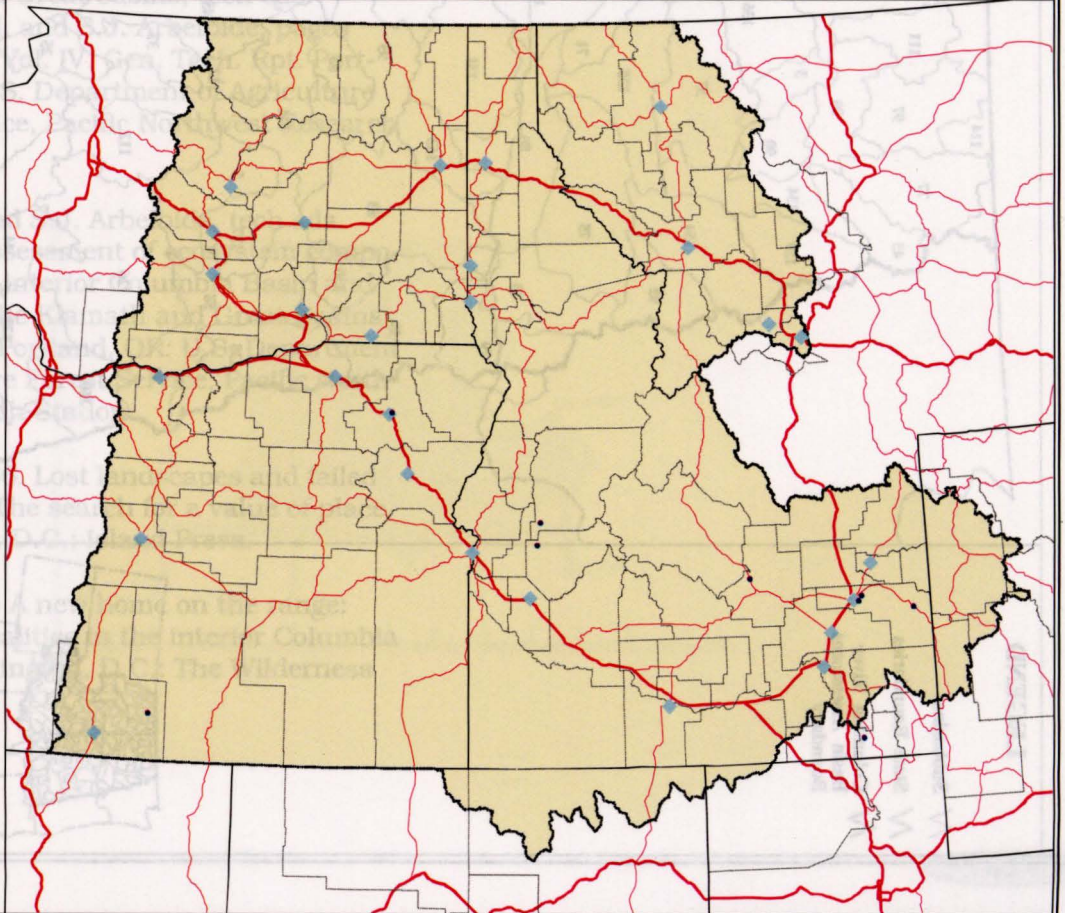
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-  State Boundaries
-  Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than 1
-  Larger Towns and Cities



Highly Specialized Communities: Services




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-  Interstates
-  Other U.S. Highways
-  County Boundaries
-  State Boundaries
-  Towns with Location Quotient Greater Than or Equal to 3
-  Larger Towns and Cities



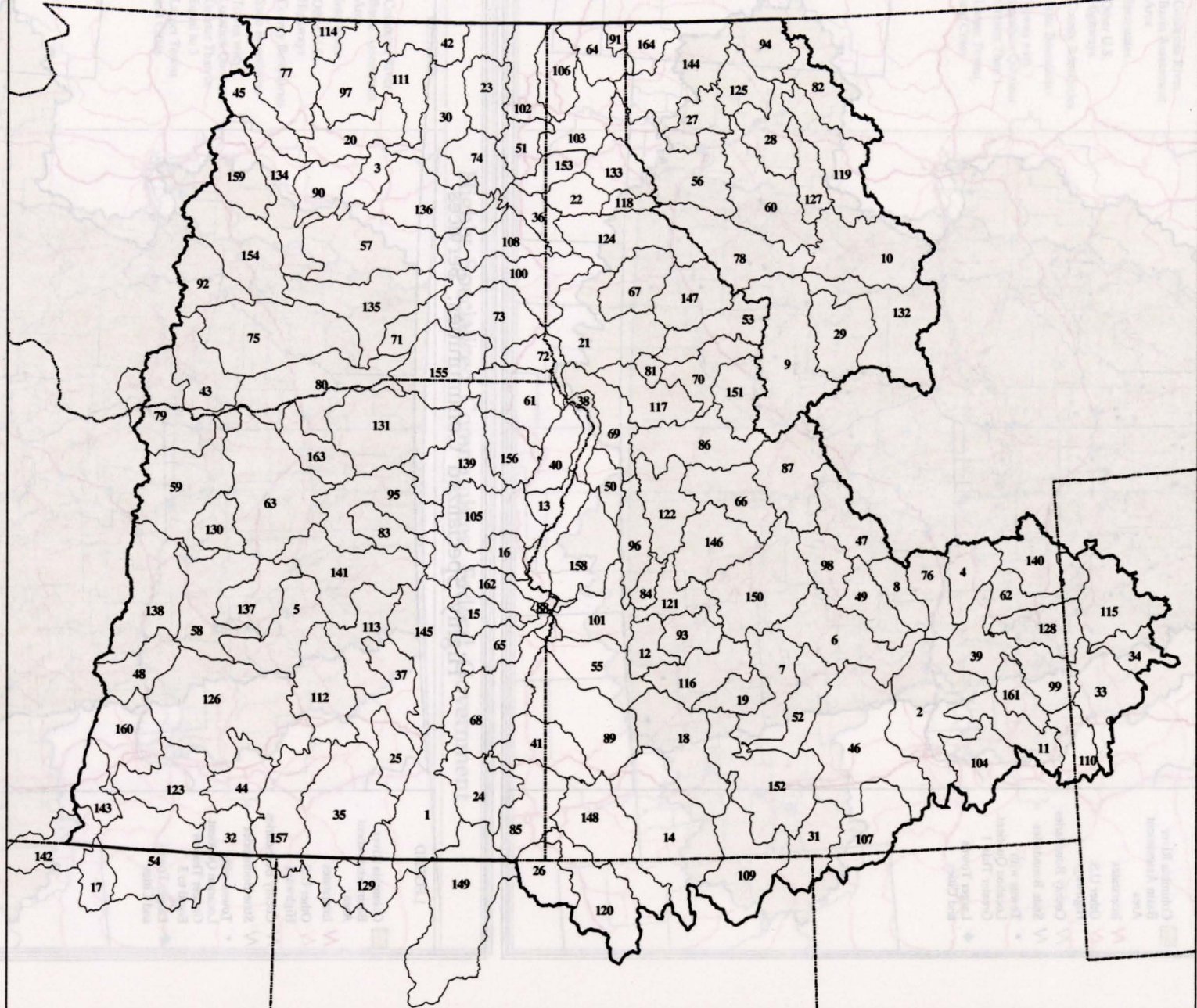
Subbasins

LEGEND

-  Subbasins
-  State Boundaries
-  Columbia River Basin Assessment Boundary



ICBEMP



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LEGEND

- Subbasins
State boundaries
Columbia River
Basin Assessment
Boundary

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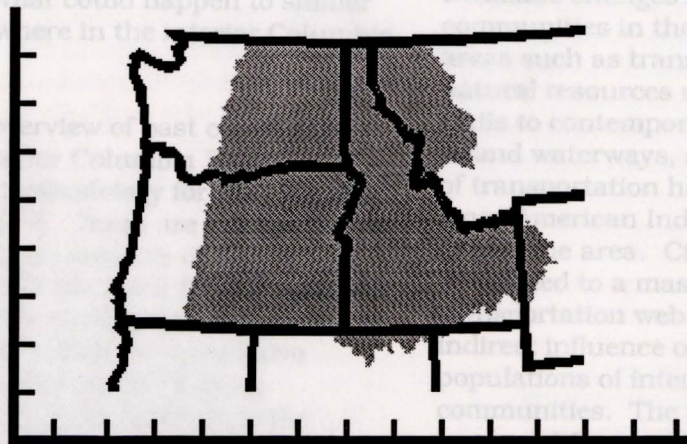
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'phone book' method for allocating count-

An Estimation of Effects of the Draft EIS Alternatives on Communities

Richard H. Phillips and Gerald W. Williams
USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region,
Portland, Oregon



Changes in Transportation, Population, and Natural Resources Use

Dramatic changes have happened in the interior Columbia Basin since the 1950s, such as transportation, population, and natural resources uses. From the 1950s to contemporary highway and waterways, and as a result, transportation has become a major American Indian factor in the area. Cities of the interior have grown to a massive, web-like transportation web, which has had a massive influence on the populations of interior Columbia Basin communities. The population of interior Columbia Basin communities has grown from a few hundred people in the 1950s to a massive population of over a million people today.

European settlement in the interior Columbia Basin has been a major factor in the growth of the population of all races and ethnic groups. The population of the interior Columbia Basin has grown from a few hundred people in the 1950s to a massive population of over a million people today.

Part 2

An Estimation of Effects of the Draft EIS Alternatives on Communities

Richard H. Phillips and Gerald W. Williams
USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region,
Portland, Oregon



Introduction

This analysis provides an estimation of possible social and economic effects that may be expected at the community level if different alternatives presented in the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) Draft Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) were implemented. This evaluation is in response to the expectations of the United States Congress as described in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998. The effects are presented as an approximation of possible trends for communities in the interior Columbia Basin, grouped into categories by industry specialization.

The estimation of effects is limited by the degree to which specific effects on individual communities can be projected given the broad-scale nature and associated direction of the Draft EISs. The ICBEMP Draft EISs do not specify land allocations, set resource targets, or prescribe specific management actions for individual locations, but rather provide a flexible framework and context for local decision-making. Such broad-scale direction (combined with external forces that also influence social and economic conditions in communities) precludes the ability to predict with certainty site-specific impacts of the Draft EIS alternatives on individual communities. It is possible, however, to infer possible trends from community analyses such as those in this report. Results presented here may be viewed as indications of what could happen to similar communities anywhere in the interior Columbia Basin.

Following a brief overview of past community changes in the interior Columbia Basin, assumptions and methodology for the analysis of effects are outlined. These are followed by a assessment of possible impacts of implementing each of the Draft EIS alternatives on categories of economically specialized communities. A discussion of cumulative impacts concludes this report. Effects described here would be in addition to the effects already described in the Draft EISs.

Overview of Past Community Changes in the Project Area

Communities in the interior Columbia Basin have changed over time, and they will continue to change in the future. Management direction resulting from the Draft EIS alternatives would be only a part of the changes that communities could expect to undergo in the next decades. Some of the major social and economic changes that have affected project area communities in the past are briefly summarized in this section. Understanding the dynamics of change in the past provides an historical context for analyzing potential changes in the future. More information may be found in the Draft EISs and in the *Assessment of Ecosystem Components in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins*. (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997).

Changes in Transportation, Population, and Natural Resources Use

Dramatic changes have happened to communities in the interior Columbia Basin in areas such as transportation, population, and natural resources uses. From rivers and foot trails to contemporary highways, railroad lines, inland waterways, and airport hubs, the nature of transportation has become transformed since American Indians first canoed and walked across the area. Cities of all sizes are now connected to a massive, interwoven transportation web, which has direct and indirect influence on the economies and populations of interior Columbia Basin communities. The population of the area has increased from numerous native peoples before European settlement, to well over two million people of all races today. Most recently these populations have increased particularly around existing communities and cities, especially

metropolitan areas. For the most part, populations in isolated communities have been stable. Moderately sized communities have grown based in part on their access to transportation, availability of natural resources, recreational opportunities, educational opportunities, and employment.

Uses of natural resources have changed along with the evolution of transportation systems and growth in populations. Traditional tribal uses of natural resources were for individuals, families, and villages, with trade based on the barter system. Economies have developed over past centuries around such industries as fur trading, agriculture, mining, livestock grazing, logging and milling of timber, and water use for fishing, farming, transportation, and electricity. Regulation of access and activities on public lands in many of these industries has also developed, through the institution of laws and policies related to natural resource management and protection. Employment and communities have changed as natural resource based industries have changed in technology, location, and economic feasibility.

Resource Development in the Interior Columbia Basin — Benefits and Costs

Development of the interior Columbia Basin's natural resources and the subsequent changes to the people and the land are consistent with development throughout the West since the 1840s. Based on society's needs and values, choices were made to promote development, grow crops, raise cattle, build dams, build roads, and harvest timber, among other activities. Many benefits and costs have been associated with this growth and change in the Basin, some tangible and measurable but others intangible and unmeasurable.

Benefits

The people of the Pacific Northwest have benefitted greatly by having these natural resources nearby and easy to access, use, and develop. Land was and remains a valuable "commodity" in the interior Columbia Basin. American Indians lived off the abundance of what the land could produce for many thousands of years. Settlers tilled the land for

family farms and grazing operations, many of which have developed today into large, capital-intensive ventures.

Dams have decreased most of the seasonal flooding (except for massive floods), provide water to produce inexpensive food, generate cheap hydroelectricity, and supply ocean access for large ships and barges. The discovery of valuable minerals has been a steady draw to many thousands of developers and workers over the past 150 years.

Federal dollars and jobs have been invested in the Basin in the form of dam construction, hydroelectric operations, irrigation projects, freeways and Federal highways, river locks, airports, railroads, and public land management. The Forest Service and BLM also have managed access to public lands and resources by individuals, businesses, and local governments. This has resulted in significant private economic activity and employment in timber harvesting and processing, mining, livestock production, hunting, fishing, and other recreation-based businesses. Public facilities and sites such as parks, recreation areas, access roads, trails, and interpretive signs create social benefits beyond those directly resulting in employment. Many intangible benefits also result from public land access and uses that contribute to the subjective, but very real, concept of quality of life.

Communities thus have gained from the use and management of natural resources on Federal lands, most notably in the areas of timber, mineral, grazing, recreational, and irrigation activities. The geography of the interior Columbia Basin today attracts millions of visitors and residents for its social and economic benefits, with jobs (employment) being the most visible direct benefit to communities.

Costs

The same Federal Government investments in natural resource development that brought benefits to individuals and communities also can be counted as a cost in terms of Federal dollars. Other direct and indirect costs to communities are many and varied. For example, when a new community starts out (such as with a dam construction project), investments are necessary to provide a basic infrastructure for the community to survive and flourish, including: schools, water, sewer, power, police, streets,

government, and libraries. For communities that already have such institutionalized structures, there is a constant need for upkeep and modernization.

In many new communities and even some older communities that exist around a large temporary project or single employer, social and economic costs have been incurred related to the "bust"—when the development is over and the need for workers is slight. In many instances, communities have been able to survive busts by attracting new businesses, waiting for prices to go up, finding new resources, or changing the basis of community employment.

Ecological and environmental costs of resource development in the interior Columbia Basin also can be described. Converting the rolling prairies to cultivation, frequently incorporating irrigation, changed the ecological conditions found 150 years ago. Cattle and sheep grazing on open land and alpine meadows also tended to change basic ecosystems. Since the end of the 19th century, millions of acres of interior Columbia Basin land have been converted permanently to cities and towns, highways and byways, and farms and orchards. The intensity or nature of many land use practices has contributed to declines in forest, rangeland, aquatic, and riparian ecosystem health and integrity and their associated fish, wildlife, and plant species, as documented in the ICBEMP science documents and Draft EISs. Some human uses and values of these natural resources have come to be at risk as a result, with some rural communities experiencing a decline in amount and predictability of products and services from public lands.

Social and Economic Effects of the Draft EIS Alternatives on Communities

Acknowledging that interior Columbia Basin communities are always changing, the Draft EIS alternatives can be evaluated to describe the possible additional impacts to them from

implementation of ICBEMP management direction. Themes of the seven alternatives, as described in the Draft EISs, are as follows. Details of the objectives and standards for the alternatives may be found in Chapter 3 of the Draft EISs.

Draft EIS Alternatives

Alternative 1 ~ Continues management specified under existing Forest Service or BLM land use plans. Includes direction from 31 national forest plans and 44 BLM plans.

Alternative 2 ~ Applies recent interim direction (PACFISH, INFISH, and Eastside screens) as the long-term strategy for project area lands administered by the Forest Service or BLM. All other direction from existing plans would continue. Direction in Alternative 1 would apply to areas not covered by interim direction.

Alternative 3 ~ Updates existing Forest Service or BLM plans in response to changing conditions. Minimizes changes to local plans, relying on local public needs and desires. Each National Forest or BLM unit would emphasize local public input to determine a desired mix of uses, services, and restoration and management actions consistent with ecosystem principles.

Alternative 4 ~ Aggressively restores ecosystem health through active management. The alternative focuses on short-term vegetation management to improve the likelihood of moving towards or maintaining ecosystem processes that function properly in the long term. Vegetation management is designed to reduce risks to property, products, and economic and social opportunities that can result from large epidemic disturbance events.

Alternative 5 ~ Emphasizes production of goods and services consistent with ecosystem management principles. Areas are targeted for specific uses based on biological capability and economic efficiency; other uses may occur but conflicts would be resolved in favor of the priority use.

Alternative 6 ~ Emphasizes an adaptive management approach to restore and maintain ecosystems while providing for social and economic needs. Takes a slower, more cautious approach than other alternatives.

Management strategies would be adjusted based on information gained from continued research and monitoring of ecological, social, and economic conditions.

Alternative 7 ~ Emphasizes reducing risks to ecological integrity and species viability by establishing a system of reserves on lands administered by the Forest Service or BLM. Reserves were delineated to include each of the representative vegetation types and are large enough to contain the most likely disturbance events. Management activities are limited within reserves and are similar to that of Alternative 3 outside reserves.

Assumptions

A number of assumptions about the ICBEMP Draft EISs are helpful to the discussion of effects or impacts on communities:

- ◆ The ICBEMP Draft EISs address *only* the management of the Forest Service- or BLM-administered lands in the interior Columbia Basin. Management direction does not apply to private, State, or other Federal lands, although such lands may be indirectly affected.
- ◆ The ICBEMP Draft EISs are *not site-specific*. The EISs and Record of Decision (ROD) (after the Final EIS) will provide standards, which are requirements for future actions. Site-specific Environmental Assessments and EISs will be completed under the direction of the appropriate Forest Plans (Forest Service) and Resource Management Plans (BLM).
- ◆ The ICBEMP Draft EISs *do not specify* natural resource targets or outputs, such as timber board feet, animal unit months to be grazed, or recreation visitor days. Any changes to natural resource output levels would be decided through revision of Forest Plans (Forest Service) and Resource Management Plans (BLM), including local public involvement, at some later date.
- ◆ The ICBEMP Draft EISs generally *do not set* new land allocations, except in Alternative 7. The need for any new allocations would be decided through revision of Forest Plans (Forest Service) and Resource Management Plans (BLM), including local public involvement, at some later date.

- ◆ The ICBEMP Draft EISs *do not make* predictions about private company or corporation business decisions such as opening, maintaining, or closing plants or operations in any particular community.
- ◆ The ICBEMP Draft EISs *do not make* any projections about what other Federal agencies (including the legislative and judiciary branches of Government) may impose in the project area.
- ◆ The ICBEMP Draft EISs *will not change* populations in the interior Columbia Basin. Population will continue to grow in the future. Urban and suburban areas will grow faster than rural areas, as they have in the past.
- ◆ The ICBEMP Draft EISs *will not change* the demand for outdoor recreation, which will continue to increase.

Methodology

Community Categories

Every community is, of course, unique. Each one has its own identity and history. It is not the ability of this or any other analysis to predict the potential effects or impacts on every one of the more than 500 communities in the interior Columbia Basin.

For this effects analysis, Part 1 of this report was used to derive explanatory typologies or categories. The effects analysis also relies on the Draft EISs and the ICBEMP *Assessment of Ecosystem Components*, Volume IV (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997), and the *Evaluation of EIS Alternatives by the Science Integration Team* (Quigley, Lee, and Arbelbide 1997), and other sources as noted.

Community categories include economically "specialized" communities that have been identified as having a greater than average emphasis on one or more economic sectors. Part 1 of this document, *Economic and Social Characteristics of Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin*, presented 12 industry categories (see Table 1-1 on page 18), condensed from 22 categories measured by Harris (1996). The industry specializations that

were selected for this effects analysis include the economic sectors of:

- ◆ mining,
- ◆ agriculture (grazing),
- ◆ wood products manufacturing (timber), and
- ◆ Federal Government (Forest Service and BLM).

Recreation is discussed separately in this report, since it was not possible to separate out each community that is dependent on BLM and Forest Service recreation.

This analysis also addresses cumulative impacts of the Draft EIS alternatives on communities. Many of the communities are specialized in more than one industry, so the potential effects on several industries are described. For the most part the effects are simply additive. In some cases, however, positive effects in one industry can help offset negative effects in another industry. Finally, the analysis addresses the effects of alternatives on other types of communities.

A complete list of project area communities and their category types can be found on Table 1-2 in Part 1 of this document. As noted there, the set of 543 communities does not include all communities in the interior Columbia Basin because of limitations in the data available. Table 1-3 on page 49 presents employment specialization for all 12 industry categories discussed in Part 1. Tables 2-7 through 2-10, at the end of this section, present the communities included in the industry specializations that were selected for this effects analysis, by economic sector.

Estimating Effects on Communities

Estimating specific effects for every community in the interior Columbia Basin is not practicable. Both Draft EISs used a broad-scale approach that focused analysis on various clusters or groups of subbasins containing numerous Forest Service and BLM administrative units, counties, and communities. As stated in the Draft EISs (page 4-166): "An implication of this 'broad-scale' approach is that neither the activities nor outcomes expected to result from the activities can be 'placed' in or near a particular county or community. This means that local effects on human uses cannot be evaluated." However, a discussion about the relative differences among

the alternatives and their likely impact on communities can be made.

The following general discussion uses several analysis methods as described in Part 1 of this report, in addition to the methods and information discussed in the Draft EISs. For example, separation of "isolated" and "not-isolated" communities showing possible effects on each category was felt to be important for this analysis.

Possible impacts of implementing each Draft EIS alternative on categories of communities are identified first. A positive or negative effect would be the same on a community regardless of its designation as isolated or not-isolated. However, the effect on a community may be different in magnitude and duration depending on the degree of isolation and the prominence of the specialized industry. The magnitude and duration of differences are then described generally for the isolated and not-isolated communities in each economic specialization group.

Alternative 2 is presumed to represent the "current" situation in the discussion of the effects of the alternatives. The agencies are still, however, in the early stages of implementing the direction of Alternative 2. So in the effects discussion, Alternative 2 is sometimes characterized as "no change" from the current situation, and sometimes the characterization indicates additional changes could occur.

Effects Common to All Alternatives

Changes in outputs and commodities that may affect communities have to be considered in general trends, not specific locations. Several socio-economic effects or impacts can be considered to be common to all alternatives:

- ◆ Private lands would not be affected directly by any of the alternatives. There may be heavier use of private lands for some activities if access to Federal land is restricted or if there are major changes in the activities or timing of implementation. There should be less risk from uncharacteristic wildfire or noxious weed infestations, depending on the alternative. All these effects would be indirect. The management direction of the ICBEMP Draft EISs applies only to the Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands.

- ♦ Formal consultation with other Federal agencies would continue under all alternatives, especially consultation related to the Endangered Species Act. Consultation and advice would be provided by other Federal and State agencies enforcing various laws and regulations such as those dealing with the Clean Air and Water acts and State hunting and fishing regulations.
- ♦ American Indian treaties and agreements would remain intact under all alternatives. Consultation with the tribes would continue to be required and likely be expanded as a result of increased collaboration opportunities.
- ♦ American Indian access to Federal lands, by law and treaty, is maintained under all alternatives.

Effects of the Alternatives on Communities

Mining Specialized Communities

Background ~ There are 49 identified communities in the interior Columbia Basin that have an economic specialization in mining (see the *Specialized Communities: Mining Map* on page 77 and Table 2-7 at the end of this section). This includes 19 geographically isolated mining towns and 30 not-isolated mining towns. For metallic minerals and phosphate mining in the interior Columbia Basin, activity is minor in terms of total acres used for mining but great in the national and international commodity markets. For example, in 1993 mineral production for all lands within the Basin accounted for 12 percent of U.S. phosphate production; 11 percent of the national production of gold; and 30 percent of the domestic production of silver (Haynes and Horne 1997). Aggregate mining, mostly gravel and rock, is available at numerous locations throughout the interior Columbia Basin. These statistics include production on both public and private lands.

Although mining is important to jobs, income, and infrastructure (paved roads, highways, and other aggregate-based construction) in some communities in the interior Columbia Basin, when compared with a large, diverse, and growing economy it represents only a minor

share of the gross State product. The distribution of activities relating to mineral exploration and development depend on the locations of the deposits and the amount of minerals present (see the Eastside Draft EIS, Appendix 2-3).

Most of the mining activity has, in the past and present, occurred in the upper Columbia River Basin, especially in the State of Idaho. There are many examples of "boom and bust" mining communities in the interior Columbia Basin that developed quickly (boomed) then declined (busted) when the mineral deposit was exhausted or too expensive to further develop. Florence, Idaho is an example of a gold and silver mining district that was very active in the early 1860s, then collapsed within the same decade when the easily found minerals ran out. However, investment in mining claims still remains high in the area.

Whether mining activity will occur in the future depends on a number of factors including the minerals present and their grade, global prices, technology, and access. Most of these factors would not be affected by BLM or Forest Service policy or regulation. Many Federal and State regulatory agencies have laws and regulations that apply to mining operations.

Overall Effects on Mining Activities by

Alternative ~ Although outputs resulting from exploration and development of minerals and energy resources were not estimated in the EISs, changes in management direction that may hinder, exclude, or increase costs of exploration and development on public lands are identified. This could increase demand for minerals access on private lands.

Alternatives 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 do not change management direction for mining from current direction established under Alternative 2. However, aquatic and riparian protection under Alternative 2 has had and continues to have some effect on the costs of operation by limiting the location or requiring relocation of mining operations and facilities. The same effects of management direction would be associated with Alternatives 3 through 6. These aquatic conservation strategies generally were not included in Alternative 1.

Aquatic standards in Alternative 7 would affect the transportation and storage of toxic chemicals to reduce the risk of spills to an insignificant level. There also would be total prohibition of

toxic chemicals in watersheds with federally listed threatened or endangered species under Alternative 7. This restriction could eliminate many existing mining operations in large portions of the project area.

Alternatives 2 through 7 also would project decreases in road density or prohibition of new roads in riparian areas, resulting in less access and increased costs of exploration and development of mineral and energy resources than has previously been allowed under the management direction of Alternative 1. The reserve system under Alternative 7 would result in a defacto withdrawal of land in reserves from entry and operation under the 1872 Mining Law and mineral leasing laws. See the Draft EISs, Chapters 3 and 4, for more discussion.

Alternative 1 would result in positive effects on the mining industry because of fewer restrictions on mining exploration and development activities. Alternative 5 would apply exploration and development restrictions for riparian conservation areas to a smaller geographic area than other alternatives, and so would also result in an overall positive effect on the mining industry. The restrictions on access and use of toxic chemicals in mining processes would result in a decrease in mining activity on Federal lands under Alternative 7.

Overall Socio-economic Effects on Mining Specialized Communities by Alternative ~
Table 2-1 and the following discussion highlight the general socio-economic effects that mining specialized communities may experience under implementation of each of the alternatives.

Overall, Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 6 show no projected changes in socio-economic effects over present conditions, although there may be higher costs for operations. Alternatives 1 and 5 indicate some positive effects to mining specialized communities through greater

access to Federal lands and the possibility of reducing costs for mineral exploration and development. Alternative 7 would be the most restrictive to mining development and therefore negative in socio-economic effects on mining specialized communities.

Communities such as Mullan, Challis, and Wallace, Idaho along with Republic, Washington, and Jordan Valley, Oregon, are isolated and have high industry specialization indices in mining. Such communities could experience large-scale negative effects under Alternative 7. The ability of these communities to diversify into other economic endeavors is limited by their relative isolation. Other isolated communities that are specialized in mining to a lesser degree, such as Riggins, Idaho, could also experience declines but these impacts would affect few individuals because of the small size of the mining industry. Riggins and Challis, Idaho, and Omak, Washington, are located in or near reserves or watersheds that contain threatened or endangered species. Mining operations on Federal lands near these communities under Alternative 7 would be quite restricted.

Communities that are not-isolated and highly specialized in mining, such as Kellogg, Idaho, may experience less pronounced effects under Alternative 7. The impacts could be major to individuals and business under Alternative 7, but there are more opportunities in not-isolated communities to shift employment, reducing longer term impacts on the communities.

Agriculture (Grazing) Specialized Communities

Background ~ There are 266 identified communities in the interior Columbia Basin that have an economic specialization in agriculture (see the *Specialized Communities: Agriculture Map*

Table 2-1. Socio-Economic Effects on Mining Specialized Communities

	Projected Trend of Socio-Economic Effects						
	Alt. 1	Alt. 2 ¹	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Effects on Mining Specialized Communities	+	NC	NC	NC	+	NC	-

¹ Alternative 2 reflects current management direction.

+ positive change from current management direction; - negative change; NC no change

on page 75 and Table 2-8 at the end of this section). Eighty-six of these communities have been classified as isolated; the remaining 180 are considered not-isolated. The agriculture industry includes both crop and livestock production. Many of these communities have strong grazing components with some, but not all, linked to Federal land grazing permits. The States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming have a total of 14,064 Federal grazing permits issued in 1994 (these data cover the entire States, not just that portion of the State in the project area). The dependency of the livestock industry on BLM and Forest Service forage averages seven percent of the total forage in the ICBEMP project area (Haynes and Horne 1997, Table 6.14). It is important to recognize this component of the agriculture specialized towns. This analysis further describes the agriculture communities identified in Part 1 of this report by adding the portion of total livestock forage requirements gained from Federal land (Frewing-Runyon 1995). This information is displayed in Table 2-8 at the end of this report. Since the percent of Federal forage is estimated at the county, not community, level, some of the communities in Table 2-8 may not be associated with Federal forage use but lie within a county that has a significant association with Federal land forage.

Overall Effects on Grazing Activities by Alternative ~

The effects of the alternatives discussed here apply only to those communities that are associated with Federal land grazing, and not to all of the communities in the agriculture specialization group.

Estimates were made of the livestock animal unit month (AUM) production for each of the alternatives in the Draft EISs based on the expected effects of implementing the objectives, standards, and land use priorities. The Draft

EISs also identified levels of "uncertainty" in achieving the estimates of production for Alternatives 3 through 7. Improving ecological conditions on rangelands depends on operating systems and improvements. The new operating standards in these alternatives could affect the cost structure of private livestock operations and their level of production. This discussion of uncertainty is in comparison to continuation of current practices.

For additional discussion on the predictability and sustainability of livestock production, see the Draft EISs, Chapter 4. Chapter 4 also addresses long- and short-term predictability of outcomes in general. Many of the new operating standards and management direction found in Alternatives 3 through 7 are designed to improve long-term predictability. Future increases in forage availability from investments in range condition were not estimated. See the Draft EISs, Chapters 3 and 4, for additional discussions of the alternatives and their effects.

Changes in livestock AUM availability are projected only for Alternatives 5 and 7. Alternative 5 would result in an eight percent increase over Alternative 2 because of the livestock priority areas and the emphasis of production of goods and services. Alternative 7 would decrease available forage from Federal lands by 44 percent due to the establishment of large-scale reserves where livestock grazing is excluded. The effect on employment is likely to be larger if the total ranch operation uses base property and other properties to grow forage for use during periods when the livestock is not on Federal lands.

Overall Socio-Economic Effects on Agriculture (Grazing) Specialized Communities by Alternative ~ Table 2-2 and the following discussion highlight the general

Table 2-2. Socio-Economic Effects on Agriculture (Grazing) Specialized Communities.

	Alt. 1	Alt. 2 ¹	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Effects on Agriculture (Grazing) Specialized Communities	NC (+) ²	NC (NC) ²	NC (-) ²	NC (-) ²	+ (-) ²	NC (-) ²	- (-)

¹ Alternative 2 reflects current management direction.

² Addition of 'Uncertainty' Variable.

+ positive change from current management direction; - negative change; NC no change

socio-economic effects that grazing specialized communities may experience under implementation of each of the alternatives. The first entry in the table identifies the estimated change in production levels for each alternative. The second entry qualifies these estimated changes with uncertainty. The ranking of the alternatives from most certain to least certain in terms of achieving the estimated production levels is 1, 2, 5, 3, 7, 6, and 4. This ranking is based on the short-term ability of livestock operators to implement the new standards and management activities.

Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 presume no projected changes in socio-economic effects over present conditions without taking into account the uncertainty that may be associated with changes in management direction. Adding uncertainty to these estimates changes the ranking of Alternative 1 to positive (because Alternative 1 is management direction that already has been experienced) and changes Alternatives 3, 4 and 6 to negative. Alternative 5 indicates some positive effects to agriculture (grazing) specialized communities through greater access to Federal lands and the possibility of reducing costs for livestock grazing, but in the short-term, the added uncertainty could result in negative effects. Alternative 7 would be the most restrictive to livestock grazing and therefore negative in socio-economic effects.

Many isolated communities with specialization in agriculture are located in counties where a large portion of livestock forage is from Federal land grazing. Such towns include Paisley, Oregon, with a very high agriculture specialization and a county-wide Federal livestock forage component of 15 percent. Another community is Mackay, Idaho, with an agricultural specialization of medium but with a county-wide Federal livestock forage component of 36 percent. Such communities would face difficult challenges under Alternative 7 overall, and in the short-term they also could experience challenges under Alternatives 3, 4, 5 and 6 as they adjust to the new direction.

The short-term effects of Alternatives 3, 4, 5, and 6, and the longer-term effects of Alternative 7, on not-isolated agriculture specialized towns with large Federal livestock forage components—such as Adrian, Oregon (18 percent), and Marsing, Idaho (23 percent)—

would be less than those found in the isolated communities. Such communities may have more diverse economic options because of the opportunity to interact with other nearby towns or cities. However, the impacts on affected individuals and businesses would be similar to those in isolated communities.

Wood Products Manufacturing (Timber) Specialized Communities

Background ~ There are 137 identified communities in the Basin that have an economic specialization in logging and wood products manufacturing (see the *Specialized Communities: Wood Products Manufacturing Map* on page 75 and Table 2-9 at the end of this section). Sixty-four of these communities are classified as geographically isolated; the remaining 73 are identified as not-isolated. Trees harvested from Federal lands amount to approximately 46 percent of the interior Columbia Basin's total harvest, which in turn makes up approximately 10 percent of the total national harvest.

Timber harvest and wood products manufacturing have been an important part of the Basin's economy since the late 1800s. This industry was a primary reason why many towns were established and why they continue to exist today. Timber harvesting on Federal lands has been one of the most controversial issues throughout most of the project area. Not only is the supply of timber important to wood products industries, but also the sales of Federal timber have provided revenues to counties and schools, especially under the Payments to States Act (25 percent fund).

Overall Effects on Timber Activities by Alternative ~ Timber projection levels in the Eastside and UCRB Draft EISs were combined into a basin-wide average to use in this report. In the Draft EISs estimates for timber production levels were projected by alternative based on a simulation of disturbance processes (such as fire, vegetation management, or insect epidemics). Estimates of production levels were developed from the acres that would be treated through timber harvest to achieve the objectives of the alternatives. This method of timber harvest determination is very different from standard timber harvest scheduling systems.

The Draft EISs (Chapter 4, page 172) also identify levels of "uncertainty" in achieving the timber volume estimates due to changes in log grades and harvest efficiency. Alternatives 3, 4, 6, and the non-timber priority areas in Alternative 5 emphasize restoration of desirable stand structures. As a result, these alternatives would generally harvest smaller diameter trees and produce less volume per acre. Alternative 7 would have similar results with restrictions on the removal of large trees. Both log size and volume per acre removed are critical to the profitability of harvest operations and lumber manufacturing. Average diameter of trees removed has been shown to be especially important to the financial feasibility of a timber sale. The types of silvicultural prescriptions appropriate for achieving the restoration objectives of Alternative 3, 4, 6, and especially 7, would have a higher risk of being unprofitable than Alternatives 1 and 2, because the fundamental intent underlying the harvest of timber is different. Alternative 5 would lie somewhere in between. An unprofitable (unsold) timber sale would either delay the accomplishment of restoration objectives awaiting better markets or shift the restoration work from a timber sale to a service contract.

Refined estimates of timber supply and sustainability will need to be completed by individual national forests and BLM districts to meet existing laws and regulations and to identify timber sale profitability at the project level. Until that time, these initial projections provide estimates of the relative differences among the alternatives.

In the past, consideration of other suppliers of timber was an important factor in determining how the total supply in a given area may be affected by changes in supply from one ownership. Increases in haul distances have complicated this factor. The increased haul distances also reduce the differences in log

supplies between areas, making the use of the broad-scale alternative projections useful throughout the interior Columbia Basin.

Basin-wide, Alternatives 1, 3, 4, and 5 show positive changes in timber supply over present trends. Alternative 1 would be approximately 70 percent higher than Alternative 2, and Alternative 5 would be approximately 40 percent higher. Alternatives 3 and 4 would show increases of less than 15 percent. Alternatives 6 and 7 indicate negative impacts (due to declines in timber supplies) compared to Alternative 2, with reductions of approximately 20 percent and 50 percent respectively.

Overall Socio-Economic Effects on Timber Specialized Communities by Alternative ~

Table 2-3 and the following discussion highlight the general socio-economic effects that timber specialized communities may experience under implementation of each of the alternatives. The first entry in the table identifies the estimated changes in production levels for each alternative. The second entry qualifies these estimated changes with the timber sale profitability uncertainty described above.

Alternatives 1, 3, 4, and 5 would generally result in positive socio-economic effects on communities over Alternative 2 trends. Isolated timber specialized communities include Pierce, Idaho; Darby, Montana; and Northport, Washington. These towns could be positively affected by the implementation of Alternatives 1, 3, 4, and 5. The inclusion of uncertainty in these estimates results in possible negative effects on the timber specialized communities under Alternative 3 and 4, and in no change under Alternative 5. The degree that communities would realize any upward trend in wood products manufacturing under these alternatives also depends on how well they have survived the recent declines in timber supplies. Communities such as Joseph and

Table 2-3. Socio-Economic Effects on Timber Specialized Communities

	Alt. 1	Alt. 2 ¹	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Effects on Timber Specialized Communities	+ (+) ²	NC (NC) ²	+ (-) ²	+ (-) ²	+ (NC) ²	- (-) ²	- (-) ²

¹ Alternative 2 reflects current management direction.

² Addition of 'Uncertainty' Variable.

+ positive change from current management direction; - negative change; NC no change

Hines, Oregon, have already lost some of their wood products manufacturing facilities. Isolated timber specialized towns could face continued socio-economic hardships under Alternatives 6 and 7, and under Alternatives 3 and 4 with unprofitable timber sales. Communities with mills that are already designed to deal with smaller diameter material may have an advantage. Some of the impacts of the loss of Federal log supply may be offset by increased supplies from other ownerships, but this would be only a short-term effect.

In not-isolated timber specialized communities, such as North Powder, Oregon, individuals and businesses in logging and wood products manufacturing could be affected in similar ways to isolated communities. However, some of these individuals and communities may have more diverse economic options because of the opportunity to interact with other nearby towns or cities.

Federal Government (BLM/Forest Service) Specialized Communities

Background ~ There are 133 identified communities in the interior Columbia Basin that have an economic specialization in Federal Government employment. Sixty of these communities are categorized as isolated, while the remaining 73 are not-isolated. (See the *Specialized Communities: Federal Government Map* on page 78 and Table 2-10 at the end of this section.) Federal Government employment could be with a variety of military or non-military agencies. Among the 133 Government specialized communities, 52 isolated towns have BLM and/or Forest Service offices.

One way in which the Forest Service and BLM affect communities is through employment of staff and contractors to manage Federal lands. In 1995, the Forest Service employed just over 8,000 employees (approximately 63 percent permanent and 37 percent temporary) and the BLM employed another 900 employees (approximately 82 percent permanent and 28 percent temporary) within the project area. Most of these employees are located in smaller communities scattered across the interior Columbia Basin. Federal employment in the two agencies can be very significant to local communities—for example, 268 jobs in Prineville, Oregon (a not-isolated community), or 217 jobs in Salmon, Idaho (an isolated community).

Historically, these offices have provided relatively stable permanent jobs as well as many seasonal jobs. Forest Service national forest headquarters and ranger stations have been located in small, isolated communities in or near National Forest System land since the 1910s. BLM district and resource area offices have tended to be in less isolated communities, but still near BLM-administered lands. Many people from nearby communities have used temporary, seasonal employment (such as during fire seasons) to add to their yearly income and, in some cases, to gain entry into Federal employment.

As the mission of the two agencies has grown, so have the number of offices, employees, and specialists necessary to administer the programs. These jobs provide social and economic benefits, since Federal employees generally have stable wages and can be among the better paid residents of small to mid sized communities. These employees also serve as useful human resources to communities. Agency employees, who often are specialists in their fields, have contributed to local communities, sometimes to the point of providing needed skills for planning, engineering, design, and communications.

In recent years, several BLM and Forest Service offices have been combined or eliminated, leaving some communities with a smaller number of Federal employees or none at all.

Overall Effects on Federal (BLM/Forest Service) Activities by Alternative ~ Since most BLM and Forest Service employment in the interior Columbia Basin is driven by BLM and Forest Service resource management programs, it is expected that any increase or decrease in these programs would also affect the number of employees, and in some cases the location of offices. The following analysis is summarized from the Economics chapter of the *ICBEMP Evaluation of Alternatives* (Haynes, Horne, and Reyna 1997) and from estimates of implementation costs found in Table 4-65 in Chapter 4 of each Draft EIS.

Alternatives 3 through 6 project a needed increase in the implementation budgets for the Forest Service and the BLM. Thus, assuming funding is provided, these alternatives would retain or increase employment in offices throughout the interior Columbia Basin. Only Alternative 7 could result in reduction in

staffing and then only in some offices because the passive management direction associated with the reserves (approximately 42 percent of Forest Service- or BLM-administered lands would be in reserves) would not require much management from Forest Service or BLM staffs.

Additional Federal programs or actions that the two agencies would undertake would include watershed restoration, watershed analysis, subbasin reviews, road maintenance, prescribed fires, and other management actions. Costs for these actions would involve BLM and Forest Service employees, and in many cases contracts.

Overall Socio-Economic Effects on Federal Government (BLM/Forest Service)

Specialized Communities by Alternative ~ Table 2-4 and the following discussion highlight the general socio-economic effects that BLM/Forest Service communities may experience under implementation of each of the alternatives.

Overall, Alternative 2 shows no projected change in socio-economic effects over present conditions. Alternatives 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 indicate some positive effects on employment for BLM/Forest Service specialized communities through increased resource management programs on Federal lands. Alternative 7 would be the most restrictive to Federal employment, with the possibility of reduced budget and closing of offices, and therefore negative in socio-economic effects. There may be some seasonal employment in the nearby communities, both isolated and not-isolated, because of Federal activities required by the alternatives, such as watershed restoration, prescribed burning, and pre-commercial thinning.

Recreation

Background ~ There are 119 identified communities in the interior Columbia Basin that have a high economic specialization in services. Some of the businesses in this services economic sector depend on Federal lands for nearby recreational opportunities (see the *Specialized Communities: Services Map* on page 79 and Table 1-3). Publicly owned Federal lands in the interior Columbia Basin provide very large recreation benefits to the people living in the area, as well as to residents in the other states. However, this analysis does not have data that indicate which communities rely on Federal BLM- and Forest Service-administered lands for recreation. Thus, the following analysis is more general than the previous discussions and repeats information presented in Chapter 4 of the Draft EISs for recreation.

Traditional recreation uses on Federal lands include hunting, fishing, driving for pleasure, camping, hiking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, photography; newer recreational activities include mountain biking, river rafting, snowmobiling, and even wind surfing and jet skiing. In the past, the Federal Government often encouraged families to stay on the land through the long-term leasing of summer and winter homes, and through providing for special-use permits for recreational developments on Federal land.

Many communities have been able to gain benefits from the attractions on Federal lands, as travelers pass through their towns. Motels and hotels now often border popular resort destinations, and many businesses serve the vacationing public. A number of recreation-oriented towns, such as Bend, Oregon, have greatly increased in size and the diversity of businesses in the past 50 years. Tourism dollars contribute greatly to many communities in the interior Columbia Basin.

Table 2-4. Socio-Economic Effects on Federal Government (BLM/Forest Service) Specialized Communities.

Projected Trend of Socio-Economic Effects							
	Alt. 1	Alt. 2 ¹	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Effects on BLM/Forest Service Specialized Communities	+	NC	+	+	+	+	-

¹ Alternative 2 reflects current management direction.

+ positive change from current management direction; - negative change; NC no change

Population growth will be the dominant factor affecting recreation uses during the next 10 years, both in type and amount. In the longer term, demographic changes (especially an aging population) will become increasingly important.

Overall Effects on Recreation Activities by Alternative ~ The Draft EISs predict that impacts of management direction on recreation across the interior Columbia Basin would be limited. Future recreation use on Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands, in type and dollar value, was predicted based on the interaction of supply (represented by the number of acres in each Recreation Opportunity Spectrum [ROS] class) and demand (human population growth and demographic change). Very little change in ROS classes would be expected for the first decade, and change thereafter would be modest. More information on ROS can be found in the Draft EISs (see Chapter 4).

Alternatives 5 and 7 would have impacts on recreation in certain parts of the interior Columbia Basin. Alternative 5 identifies areas where recreation use would have priority (mainly in areas already experiencing heavy recreation use). Alternative 7 could result in the most change in recreation opportunities because it would limit recreation opportunities in reserves to mostly primitive and semi-primitive types of use. Current uses in these areas would change if they have involved roads and use of motorized equipment. The approximately 42 percent of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands included in reserves would not permit most developed and road-based recreation. Areas already designated as wilderness or that are essentially undeveloped would experience little change in recreation opportunities under Alternative 7.

In contrast, fewer changes and effects on recreation are expected for Alternatives 1 through 6. There would be a small shift (less than one

percent) in Alternatives 1 and 5 from primitive and semi-primitive class uses to those that occur in a roaded setting. Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 6 would have fewer effects than Alternative 1.

Impacts on water-based recreation would result from Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) and restrictions found in the Draft EIS riparian management standards applying to recreation facilities (See Draft EISs Chapter 3, Eastside Draft EIS Appendix 3-4, and UCRB Appendix G). Alternatives 2 and 7 would have the most strict (least flexible) approach to RCAs, followed by Alternatives 3, 4, and 6. Alternative 1 has the most flexible approach to RCAs, followed by Alternative 5. Potential effects of RCAs and new road management standards on recreation were not modeled or predicted at this scale and would be more reliably assessed through local planning.

Overall Socio-Economic Effects on Recreation by Alternative ~ Table 2-5 and the following discussion highlight the general socio-economic effects that may be experienced under implementation of each of the alternatives.

Overall, Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 show no projected changes in socio-economic effects over present conditions. Alternative 5 indicates some positive effects in recreation priority areas and no change to recreation in the rest of the project area. Alternative 7 is the most restrictive to developed types of recreation in the reserves and therefore would be negative in socio-economic effects, but for most other forms of recreation this alternative would result in no change.

While the community economic analysis in Part I of this report was not able to identify communities where there is recreation-related employment, the Draft EISs identified several counties where recreation and tourism play a large role in county economics, based on a national study (see Draft EISs, Chapter 2, and Map 2-28 in the UCRB Draft EIS). These

Table 2-5. Socio-economic Effects on Recreation

	Alt. 1	Alt. 2 ¹	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Effects on Recreation	NC	NC	NC	NC	+ and NC ²	NC	- and NC ²

¹ Alternative 2 reflects current management direction.

² Effects would be different depending on location within the project area.

+ positive change from current management direction; - negative change; NC no change

recreation counties include: Okanogan and Chelan counties in Washington; Hood River, Wasco, and Deschutes counties in Oregon; Teton, Camas, Blaine, Custer, Lemhi, Valley, Bonner, Kootenai, and Benewah counties in Idaho; and Flathead and Lewis and Clark counties in Montana.

It is expected that communities within the counties listed above would be among those most affected by changes in recreation on Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands. Alternative 5 contains direction on primary and secondary priority areas for forest and rangeland management. Subbasins where recreation in forests is a primary or secondary priority under Alternative 5 include several central Idaho subbasins, Rock Creek and Glacier Park areas of western Montana, and areas in the northern Cascades in Washington. Recreation in rangeland settings adds several subbasins in the southern Cascades, southeast Oregon, the Owyhees, and Hells Canyon area (see the *Subbasins Map* on page 80).

Investments in recreation facilities would be emphasized in these areas, resulting in positive effects for recreation-related communities such as Stanley and Salmon, Idaho; Columbia Falls, Montana; and Chelan, Washington. (see objectives HU-O10 and HU-O11 in Table 3-5 in the Draft EISs. Also, Maps 3-14 and 3-15 in the Draft EISs display primary and secondary priorities for each subbasin.) Recreation emphasis in forests would not apply to Kootenai, Bonner, and Benewah counties in Idaho; or Hood River, Wasco, and Deschutes counties in Oregon. Therefore, positive benefits to recreation communities in these areas in Alternative 5 would be less likely.

Designation of reserves in Alternative 7 would affect recreation. In reserves, undeveloped recreation would likely increase but developed and road-based recreation would be negatively affected. Therefore, recreation communities near proposed reserves would likely experience neutral or beneficial impacts associated with undeveloped recreation, and some negative impacts from declines in developed recreation. Communities in central Idaho and the Washington Cascades would be most affected. Other communities that are not as tied to recreation may also be affected by proposed reserves in other parts of the interior Columbia Basin, depending on proximity to the proposed reserves. Developed and road-based recreation

would be negatively affected, while undeveloped recreation would experience little change. Outside reserves, the impacts on recreation and on local communities in the area would be similar to those of Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Cumulative Effects - Communities Specialized in Several Industries

Background - Cumulative socio-economic effects on communities can be measured or estimated in any number of ways. For this discussion, cumulative effects are discussed in terms of those additive impacts that would affect communities more than a single impact would. Communities with specialization in more than one major natural resource employer (such as grazing, timber, and mining) that relies on Federal supplies could experience additional impacts based on the combined negative or combined positive effects. Thus, for example, if timber employment, grazing employment, and mining employment all were reduced for the same community, there would be greater cumulative impacts to the community than one reduction. The matter becomes more complicated when Federal supplies may decrease for one resource use but increase for another.

The direct positive and negative effects related to resource programs such as timber, mining, grazing were described above. There are also indirect and cumulative impacts that would influence the socio-economic conditions of communities in the interior Columbia Basin. One indirect impact was included in the discussion on Forest Service and BLM employment—as Federal programs expand or contract, the budgets and workforce necessary to implement those programs will mirror these changes.

The sharing of revenues with local governments generated by the sales of goods and services is another important effect. Communities located in counties that receive revenue sharing dollars (such as 25 percent fund payments) will find that those receipts mirror the increases and decreases of Federal goods and services, especially from timber. Communities that are located in counties where revenue sharing is an important component of total revenues include Grangeville, Idaho, and Libby, Montana (which are classified as isolated) and Baker City,

Oregon, and Pomeroy, Washington (which are classified as not-isolated towns). The loss or increase in revenues when combined with the changes in the resource programs would result in cumulative effects.

Many of the towns throughout the interior Columbia Basin are specialized in more than one economic area and are affected by indirect effects. The combined effects of the increases or decreases within each alternative are an important consideration since they may counteract or augment each other.

Overall Cumulative Effects on Industries by Alternative ~ Table 2-6 and the following discussion bring together the cumulative effects of each alternative. Alternative 5 followed by Alternative 1 would provide the most positive cumulative effects. Alternative 7 is expected to have negative effects across all resource programs.

Isolated communities such as Republic and Northport, Washington, and Grangeville, Idaho would generally find positive cumulative effects with the implementation of Alternative 1 and neutral effects under Alternative 2. These communities show industrial specialization in grazing, timber and mining. Conversely, the implementation of Alternative 7 indicates combined negative impacts across all industries. Alternative 6 generally would be neutral except for the timber component. Alternatives 3 through 5 would be either neutral or positive.

A discussion of the short-term uncertainties and long-term predictability of alternative management direction is important to this discussion of cumulative effects on communities. Alternatives 3 through 7 have

short-term uncertainty associated with their initial implementation because they include new management strategies; they call for changes from what has been experienced in Alternative 1 and what is being experienced in Alternative 2. Not all that is being experienced currently under Alternative 2 is economically positive, but it is more certain. In the short term, communities would have to deal with some uncertainty associated with the implementation of Alternatives 3 through 7, and isolated communities would be more affected than not-isolated communities because their options for employment and businesses are limited. However, in the long term, the management direction of Alternatives 3 through 6 is designed to enhance long-term predictability by restoring ecological systems. Ecological systems with more predictable and less extreme disturbance regimes would provide for more predictable human uses.

Not-isolated towns such as Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, would incur effects similar to those realized in the isolated communities, but their location near larger communities may provide more economic options. Individuals could have more opportunities to find employment in these more diversified economies without losing existing community and social ties, either by looking at nearby opportunities or by attracting or creating new businesses found in more diverse economies.

Effects on Other Types of Communities

In addition to community categories discussed in the previous sections, several other economic specializations exist in the project area. This section discusses the effects of the Draft EIS

Table 2-6. Cumulative Effects on Specialized Industries

	Alt. 1	Alt. 2 ¹	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Effects on Mining	+	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	-
Effects on Grazing	NC (+) ²	NC (NC) ²	NC (-) ²	NC (-) ²	+	NC (-) ²	- (-) ²
Effects on Timber	+	NC (NC) ²	+	+	+	- (-) ²	- (-) ²
Effects on Recreation	NC	NC	NC	NC	+	NC	- and NC ³

¹ Alternative 2 reflects current management direction.

² Addition of 'Uncertainty' Variable.

³ Effects would be different depending on location within the project area.

+ positive change from current management direction; - negative change; NC no change

alternatives on these communities. The qualification noted earlier still holds: every community is unique. The categories used by necessity gloss over those unique attributes.

Communities Specialized in Private Land

Agriculture ~ A large number of communities are specialized in agriculture and irrigated and non-irrigated crop and pasture land on private land. Because the direction from the Draft EISs applies only to Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands, there would be very limited effects, if any, on communities specialized in private land agriculture. Many of these communities are located in parts of the interior Columbia Basin where a significant amount of land ownership is private.

In some cases there may be individual farm families and agriculture enterprises that also are involved in public lands grazing. For example, there may be summer range leased from the BLM or Forest Service which is located a considerable distance from the home property or feed lot. Effects of the alternatives could have an impact on these enterprises. Translating to a larger community would depend on the alternative, magnitude of the effect, and the role of these permittees in their local economy. It is most likely that other private landowners, agriculture-related services, and other sectors combined present a dominant role in the local economy. Therefore the effects of the alternatives on communities specialized in private land agriculture would be limited.

Communities Specialized in Other Sectors ~

In Part 1 of this report, several communities were noted for specialization in other sectors such as construction; finance, insurance and real estate (F.I.R.E.); services; trade; manufacturing (such as food processing); and local government. Many of these communities are among the larger towns and cities in the project area.

The direction pertaining to management of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands would not directly affect these other economic sectors. It is conceivable that some of these sectors could be indirectly affected by activities in mining, grazing, and timber. Trade and services, for example, rely on transactions with a variety of sectors including wood products. The effect of the alternatives on those communities that are specialized in these other sectors would be based on the size or

magnitude of direct effects on the community.

Metropolitan Areas ~ Metropolitan areas

include the larger towns and cities in the project area, such as Missoula, Montana; Boise, Idaho; and Spokane, Washington. These communities are noted for specialization in many sectors such as construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; services; trade; and local government. These sectors provide more specific goods and services, such as specialized medical services and higher education, which are not found in other parts of the interior Columbia Basin. Employment in electrical equipment manufacturing and electronics also is common in the larger metropolitan areas. In many ways, the characterizing attribute of these communities is their lack of specialization. They have the most diverse economies. Effects on these communities from the management direction expressed in the Draft EIS alternatives would range from none to little.

Isolated Trade Centers ~ Part 1 of this report identified communities that are classified as isolated trade centers (see Table 1-2). The

effects of the alternatives on isolated trade centers such as Hailey, Idaho, or Libby Montana, would result in part from: (1) effects on those economic sectors affected by management of Forest Service- and BLM-administered lands and profiled above, and (2) effects on nearby communities with which they have an economic relationship. An examination of these isolated trade centers indicates some variety to their economic character. For example, Bonners Ferry, Idaho, rates high in specialization in wood products manufacturing.

Isolated trade centers would experience effects both to the sectors most affected by the Draft EIS alternatives, as well as to sectors that trade with outlying communities that are also specialized in the sectors most affected by the Draft EIS alternatives.

Table 2-7. Mining Specialized Communities (1995).

State	County	Town	Mining SR ¹	City Circle
ID	Adams	Council	med	Isolated
ID	Bingham	Blackfoot	low	Blackfoot
ID	Blaine	Bellevue	very high	Isolated Trade Ctr
ID	Blaine	Hailey	low	Isolated Trade Ctr
ID	Boise	Horseshoe Bend	med	Boise
ID	Bonner	Dover	very high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Bonner	East Hope	very high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Bonner	Hope	med	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Bonner	Kootenai	high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Butte	Butte City	high	Isolated
ID	Cassia	Oakley	very high	Twin Falls
ID	Clark	Dubois	low	Isolated
ID	Custer	Challis	very high	Isolated
ID	Franklin	Franklin	very high	Logan, Utah
ID	Franklin	Preston	low	Logan, Utah
ID	Gooding	Bliss	low	Twin Falls
ID	Idaho	Cottonwood	high	Isolated
ID	Idaho	Grangeville	med	Isolated Trade Ctr
ID	Idaho	Riggins	very high	Isolated
ID	Kootenai	Coeur d'Alene	low	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Lemhi	Salmon	low	Isolated Trade Ctr
ID	Owyhee	Homedale	very high	Boise
ID	Payette	Payette	low	Ontario
ID	Shoshone	Kellogg	very high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Shoshone	Mullan	very high	Isolated
ID	Shoshone	Wallace	very high	Isolated
ID	Twin Falls	Castleford	very high	Twin Falls
ID	Twin Falls	Filer	very high	Twin Falls
ID	Twin Falls	Hansen	very high	Twin Falls
ID	Twin Falls	Hollister	very high	Twin Falls
ID	Twin Falls	Kimberly	med	Twin Falls
ID	Twin Falls	Murtaugh	very high	Twin Falls
ID	Valley	McCall	very high	Isolated Trade Ctr
MT	Deer Lodge	Anaconda	low	Anaconda
MT	Lake	St. Ignatius	low	Missoula
MT	Missoula	Orchard Homes	very high	Missoula
MT	Powell	Deer Lodge	high	Butte
MT	Ravalli	Hamilton	low	Missoula
MT	Sanders	Thompson Falls	low	Isolated
OR	Malheur	Adrian	very high	Ontario
OR	Malheur	Jordan Valley	very high	Isolated
WA	Chelan	Cashmere	very high	Wenatchee
WA	Ferry	Republic	very high	Isolated
WA	Kittitas	Cle Elum	low	Ellensburg
WA	Okanogan	Brewster	very high	Isolated Trade Ctr
WA	Okanogan	Omak	med	Isolated Trade Ctr
WA	Stevens	Northport	very high	Isolated
WA	Stevens	Springdale	very high	Spokane
WA	Yakima	Zillah	high	Yakima

¹ Mining SR = Mining Specialization Ratio (see Part 1)

Source: Harris 1996.

Table 2-8. Agriculture Specialized Communities, and Federal Land and Forage (1995).

County	Town	State	AG SR ¹	City Circle	FS/BLM Land %	FS/BLM Forage % ²
Ada	Eagle	ID	low	Boise	14%	0%
Ada	Garden City	ID	very high	Boise	19%	0%
Ada	Kuna	ID	low	Boise	20%	0%
Adams	Council	ID	low	Isolated	44%	24%
Adams	Indian Valley	ID	very high	Isolated	42%	24%
Bannock	Arimo	ID	med	Pocatello	26%	6%
Bannock	Chubbuck	ID	med	Pocatello	17%	6%
Bannock	Downey	ID	low	Pocatello	13%	6%
Bannock	McCammon	ID	very high	Pocatello	30%	6%
Benewah	Parkline	ID	very high	Spokane	10%	1%
Benewah	Plummer	ID	med	Spokane	4%	1%
Benewah	Tensed	ID	very high	Spokane	7%	1%
Bingham	Atomic City	ID	very high	Blackfoot	39%	3%
Bingham	Firth	ID	high	Blackfoot	15%	3%
Bingham	Shelley	ID	low	Blackfoot	16%	3%
Boise	Horseshoe Bend	ID	low	Boise	31%	17%
Bonner	Clark Fork	ID	low	Isolated	66%	1%
Bonner	Kootenai	ID	very high	Coeur d'Alene	32%	1%
Bonner	Oldtown	ID	high	Spokane	21%	1%
Bonner	Ponderay	ID	very high	Coeur d'Alene	31%	1%
Bonneville	Ammon	ID	low	Idaho Falls	10%	8%
Bonneville	Swan Valley	ID	very high	Idaho Falls	67%	8%
Bonneville	Ucon	ID	very high	Idaho Falls	12%	8%
Boundary	Bonniers Ferry	ID	med	Isolated Trade Ctr	60%	1%
Boundary	Moyie Springs	ID	med	Isolated	66%	1%
Camas	Fairfield	ID	med	Isolated	61%	39%
Canyon	Melba	ID	med	Boise	38%	0%
Canyon	Middleton	ID	high	Boise	10%	0%
Canyon	Notus	ID	very high	Boise	16%	0%
Canyon	Parma	ID	very high	Boise	25%	0%
Canyon	Wilder	ID	high	Boise	32%	0%
Cassia	Declo	ID	med	Twin Falls	23%	9%
Cassia	Oakley	ID	low	Twin Falls	53%	9%
Clark	Dubois	ID	high	Isolated	49%	34%
Clearwater	Elk River	ID	very high	Isolated	22%	4%
Clearwater	Orofino	ID	low	Isolated	5%	4%
Clearwater	Weippe	ID	med	Isolated	23%	4%
Custer	Challis	ID	med	Isolated	90%	36%
Custer	Clayton	ID	low	Isolated	94%	36%
Custer	Mackay	ID	med	Isolated	84%	36%
Elmore	Glenns Ferry	ID	med	Isolated	65%	9%
Elmore	Mountain Home	ID	low	Boise	49%	9%
Franklin	Dayton	ID	high	Logan, Utah	1%	4%
Franklin	Preston	ID	low	Logan, Utah	1%	4%
Franklin	Weston	ID	very high	Logan, Utah	0%	4%
Fremont	Ashton	ID	low	Rexburg	39%	11%
Fremont	Drummond	ID	very high	Rexburg	38%	11%
Fremont	Newdale	ID	very high	Rexburg	22%	11%
Fremont	Parker	ID	high	Rexburg	25%	11%
Fremont	St. Anthony	ID	med	Rexburg	23%	2%

Table 2-8. Agriculture Specialized Communities (1995)

County	Town	State	AG SR ¹	City Circle	FS/BLM Land %	FS/BLM Forage % ²
Gem	Letha	ID	very high	Boise	19%	3%
Gem	Montour	ID	very high	Boise	30%	3%
Gem	Ola	ID	high	Isolated	43%	3%
Gem	Sweet	ID	very high	Boise	33%	3%
Gooding	Bliss	ID	med	Twin Falls	61%	1%
Gooding	Hagerman	ID	low	Twin Falls	48%	1%
Gooding	Wendell	ID	med	Twin Falls	33%	1%
Idaho	Cottonwood	ID	high	Isolated	5%	6%
Idaho	Elk City	ID	very high	Isolated	98%	6%
Idaho	Grangeville	ID	med	Isolated Trade Ctr	35%	6%
Idaho	Kooskia	ID	very high	Isolated	30%	6%
Idaho	Riggins	ID	high	Isolated	82%	6%
Idaho	White Bird	ID	very high	Isolated	49%	6%
Jefferson	Hamer	ID	very high	Idaho Falls	38%	1%
Jefferson	Lewisville	ID	high	Idaho Falls	20%	1%
Jefferson	Menan	ID	high	Idaho Falls	19%	1%
Jefferson	Mudlake	ID	med	Idaho Falls	26%	1%
Jefferson	Ririe	ID	med	Idaho Falls	15%	1%
Jefferson	Roberts	ID	high	Idaho Falls	24%	1%
Jerome	Eden	ID	high	Twin Falls	31%	1%
Jerome	Hazelton	ID	high	Twin Falls	31%	1%
Jerome	Jerome	ID	low	Twin Falls	29%	1%
Kootenai	Harrison	ID	very high	Spokane	12%	1%
Kootenai	Worley	ID	very high	Spokane	4%	1%
Lemhi	Carmen	ID	high	Isolated	71%	17%
Lemhi	Leadore	ID	very high	Isolated	63%	17%
Lemhi	Lemhi	ID	very high	Isolated	68%	17%
Lemhi	May	ID	very high	Isolated	86%	17%
Lemhi	Salmon	ID	low	Isolated Trade Ctr	75%	17%
Lewis	Craigmont	ID	very high	Lewiston	3%	0%
Lewis	Kamiah	ID	low	Isolated	17%	0%
Lewis	Nez Perce	ID	very high	Isolated	2%	0%
Lincoln	Dietrich	ID	med	Twin Falls	62%	4%
Lincoln	Richfield	ID	high	Twin Falls	73%	4%
Lincoln	Shoshone	ID	low	Twin Falls	57%	4%
Madison	Sugar City	ID	very high	Rexburg	22%	2%
Minidoka	Acequia	ID	high	Twin Falls	35%	1%
Minidoka	Heyburn	ID	high	Twin Falls	19%	1%
Minidoka	Minidoka	ID	med	Twin Falls	52%	1%
Minidoka	Paul	ID	low	Twin Falls	19%	1%
Nez Perce	Culdesac	ID	very high	Lewiston	1%	0%
Nez Perce	Lapwai	ID	high	Lewiston	1%	0%
Nez Perce	Lenore	ID	very high	Lewiston	3%	0%
Nez Perce	Peck	ID	med	Lewiston	3%	0%
Owyhee	Grand View	ID	very high	Isolated	61%	23%
Owyhee	Homedale	ID	low	Boise	39%	23%
Owyhee	Marsing	ID	very high	Boise	33%	23%
Payette	Fruitland	ID	med	Ontario	21%	1%
Payette	New Plymouth	ID	very high	Ontario	19%	1%
Power	American Falls	ID	low	Pocatello	20%	4%
Power	Arbon Valley	ID	very high	Pocatello	15%	4%
Power	Rockland	ID	very high	Pocatello	24%	4%
Shoshone	Wardner	ID	very high	Coeur d'Alene	65%	12%
Teton	Driggs	ID	low	Rexburg	53%	4%

Table 2-8. Agriculture Specialized Communities, and Federal Land and Forage (1995). continued

County	Town	State	AG SR ¹	City Circle	FS/BLM Land %	FS/BLM Forage % ²
Fremont	Teton	ID	very high	Rexburg	22%	11%
Gem	Emmett	ID	low	Boise	20%	3%
Teton	Tetonia	ID	very high	Rexburg	47%	4%
Teton	Victor	ID	very high	Rexburg	60%	4%
Twin Falls	Castleford	ID	med	Twin Falls	54%	8%
Twin Falls	Filer	ID	low	Twin Falls	29%	8%
Twin Falls	Hollister	ID	very high	Twin Falls	51%	8%
Twin Falls	Kimberly	ID	low	Twin Falls	32%	8%
Twin Falls	Murtaugh	ID	med	Twin Falls	36%	8%
Valley	Lakefork	ID	med	Isolated	56%	17%
Valley	Smiths Ferry	ID	high	Isolated	58%	17%
Washington	Cambridge	ID	high	Isolated	37%	7%
Washington	Midvale	ID	high	Ontario	31%	7%
Washington	Weiser	ID	med	Ontario	25%	7%
Deer Lodge	Anaconda	MT	low	Anaconda	29%	2%
Granite	Drummond	MT	very high	Isolated	33%	4%
Granite	Philipsburg	MT	very high	Anaconda	57%	4%
Lake	Charlo	MT	very high	Missoula	11%	0%
Lake	Finley Point	MT	high	Missoula	21%	0%
Lake	Ronan	MT	low	Missoula	14%	0%
Lake	St. Ignatius	MT	very high	Missoula	17%	0%
Lincoln	Rexford	MT	low	Isolated	58%	17%
Missoula	Bonnor	MT	low	Missoula	27%	1%
Missoula	Orchard Homes	MT	very high	Missoula	37%	1%
Ravalli	Darby	MT	low	Isolated	76%	1%
Ravalli	Hamilton	MT	low	Missoula	65%	1%
Ravalli	Stevensville	MT	high	Missoula	55%	1%
Sanders	Hot Springs	MT	low	Isolated	17%	0%
Sanders	Plains	MT	very high	Isolated	48%	0%
Silver Bow	Butte	MT	very high	Butte	13%	10%
Crook	Prineville	OR	low	Bend	37%	10%
Deschutes	Three Rivers	OR	very high	Bend	80%	17%
Gilliam	Arlington	OR	med	Isolated	4%	1%
Gilliam	Condon	OR	med	Isolated	8%	1%
Gilliam	Lonerock	OR	very high	Isolated	13%	1%
Grant	Canyon City	OR	low	Isolated	54%	15%
Grant	Dayville	OR	low	Isolated	48%	15%
Grant	Long Creek	OR	med	Isolated	38%	15%
Grant	Monument	OR	high	Isolated	33%	15%
Grant	Prairie City	OR	low	Isolated Trade Ctr	71%	15%
Harney	Burns	OR	med	Isolated Trade Ctr	48%	20%
Harney	Hines	OR	high	Isolated Trade Ctr	45%	20%
Jefferson	Culver	OR	low	Bend	30%	17%
Jefferson	Madras	OR	low	Bend	21%	17%
Jefferson	Warm Springs	OR	low	Isolated	13%	17%
Klamath	Altamont	OR	very high	Klamath Falls	17%	4%
Klamath	Bonanza	OR	very high	Klamath Falls	29%	4%
Klamath	Malin	OR	low	Isolated	17%	4%
Klamath	Merrill	OR	low	Klamath Falls	6%	4%
Lake	Paisley	OR	very high	Isolated	75%	15%

Table 2-8. Agriculture Specialized Communities, and Federal Land and Forage (1995). continued

County	Town	State	AG SR ¹	City Circle	FS/BLM Land %	FS/BLM Forage % ²
Fremont	Teton	ID	very high	Rexburg	22%	11%
Gem	Emmett	ID	low	Boise	20%	3%
Teton	Tetonia	ID	very high	Rexburg	47%	4%
Teton	Victor	ID	very high	Rexburg	60%	4%
Twin Falls	Castleford	ID	med	Twin Falls	54%	8%
Twin Falls	Filer	ID	low	Twin Falls	29%	8%
Twin Falls	Hollister	ID	very high	Twin Falls	51%	8%
Twin Falls	Kimberly	ID	low	Twin Falls	32%	8%
Twin Falls	Murtaugh	ID	med	Twin Falls	36%	8%
Valley	Lakefork	ID	med	Isolated	56%	17%
Valley	Smiths Ferry	ID	high	Isolated	58%	17%
Washington	Cambridge	ID	high	Isolated	37%	7%
Washington	Midvale	ID	high	Ontario	31%	7%
Washington	Weiser	ID	med	Ontario	25%	7%
Deer Lodge	Anaconda	MT	low	Anaconda	29%	2%
Granite	Drummond	MT	very high	Isolated	33%	4%
Granite	Philipsburg	MT	very high	Anaconda	57%	4%
Lake	Charlo	MT	very high	Missoula	11%	0%
Lake	Finley Point	MT	high	Missoula	21%	0%
Lake	Ronan	MT	low	Missoula	14%	0%
Lake	St. Ignatius	MT	very high	Missoula	17%	0%
Lincoln	Rexford	MT	low	Isolated	58%	17%
Missoula	Bonnor	MT	low	Missoula	27%	1%
Missoula	Orchard Homes	MT	very high	Missoula	37%	1%
Ravalli	Darby	MT	low	Isolated	76%	1%
Ravalli	Hamilton	MT	low	Missoula	65%	1%
Ravalli	Stevensville	MT	high	Missoula	55%	1%
Sanders	Hot Springs	MT	low	Isolated	17%	0%
Sanders	Plains	MT	very high	Isolated	48%	0%
Silver Bow	Butte	MT	very high	Butte	13%	10%
Crook	Prineville	OR	low	Bend	37%	10%
Deschutes	Three Rivers	OR	very high	Bend	80%	17%
Gilliam	Arlington	OR	med	Isolated	4%	1%
Gilliam	Condon	OR	med	Isolated	8%	1%
Gilliam	Lonerock	OR	very high	Isolated	13%	1%
Grant	Canyon City	OR	low	Isolated	54%	15%
Grant	Dayville	OR	low	Isolated	48%	15%
Grant	Long Creek	OR	med	Isolated	38%	15%
Grant	Monument	OR	high	Isolated	33%	15%
Grant	Prairie City	OR	low	Isolated Trade Ctr	71%	15%
Harney	Burns	OR	med	Isolated Trade Ctr	48%	20%
Harney	Hines	OR	high	Isolated Trade Ctr	45%	20%
Jefferson	Culver	OR	low	Bend	30%	17%
Jefferson	Madras	OR	low	Bend	21%	17%
Jefferson	Warm Springs	OR	low	Isolated	13%	17%
Klamath	Altamont	OR	very high	Klamath Falls	17%	4%
Klamath	Bonanza	OR	very high	Klamath Falls	29%	4%
Klamath	Malin	OR	low	Isolated	17%	4%
Klamath	Merrill	OR	low	Klamath Falls	6%	4%
Lake	Paisley	OR	very high	Isolated	75%	15%

Table 2-8. Agriculture Specialized Communities, and Federal Land and Forage (1995). continued

County	Town	State	AG SR ¹	City Circle	FS/BLM Land %	FS/BLM Forage % ²
Malheur	Adrian	OR	very high	Ontario	41%	18%
Malheur	Jordan Valley	OR	high	Isolated	63%	18%
Franklin	Kahlotus	WA	med	Isolated	0%	0%
Franklin	Mesa	WA	med	Tri-Cities ³	3%	0%
Garfield	Pomeroy	WA	very high	Lewiston	9%	3%
Grant	Coulee City	WA	low	Isolated	3%	0%
Grant	Ephrata	WA	low	Moses Lake	4%	0%
Grant	George	WA	very high	Moses Lake	4%	0%
Grant	Hartline	WA	very high	Moses Lake	2%	0%
Grant	Krupp	WA	med	Moses Lake	2%	0%
Grant	Mattawa	WA	high	Moses Lake	5%	0%
Grant	Quincy	WA	low	Moses Lake	5%	0%
Grant	Royal City	WA	low	Moses Lake	4%	0%
Grant	Warden	WA	med	Moses Lake	0%	0%
Grant	Wilson Creek	WA	high	Moses Lake	3%	0%
Kittitas	Kittitas	WA	med	Ellensburg	5%	1%
Kittitas	Roslyn	WA	low	Ellensburg	49%	1%
Klickitat	Bingen	WA	low	The Dalles	19%	0%
Klickitat	Goldendale	WA	low	The Dalles	2%	0%
Lincoln	Almira	WA	very high	Isolated	2%	0%
Lincoln	Creston	WA	very high	Isolated	0%	0%
Lincoln	Davenport	WA	high	Spokane	0%	0%
Lincoln	Harrington	WA	very high	Isolated	0%	0%
Lincoln	Odessa	WA	very high	Moses Lake	1%	0%
Lincoln	Reardan	WA	high	Spokane	0%	0%
Lincoln	Sprague	WA	very high	Isolated	0%	0%
Lincoln	Wilbur	WA	high	Isolated	1%	0%
Okanogan	Conconully	WA	med	Isolated	33%	10%
Okanogan	Omak	WA	low	Isolated Trade Ctr	14%	10%
Okanogan	Oroville	WA	med	Isolated	13%	10%
Okanogan	Riverside	WA	med	Isolated	16%	10%
Okanogan	Tonasket	WA	med	Isolated	19%	10%
Okanogan	Twisp	WA	low	Isolated	64%	10%
Okanogan	Winthrop	WA	low	Isolated	77%	10%
Pend Oreille	Newport	WA	med	Spokane	21%	4%
Spokane	Deerpark	WA	low	Spokane	1%	0%
Spokane	Fairfield	WA	very high	Spokane	0%	0%
Spokane	Latah	WA	very high	Spokane	0%	0%
Spokane	Opportunity	WA	very high	Spokane	0%	0%
Spokane	Rockford	WA	very high	Spokane	0%	0%
Spokane	Spangle	WA	very high	Spokane	0%	0%
Spokane	Waverly	WA	very high	Spokane	0%	0%
Stevens	Chewelah	WA	high	Isolated Trade Ctr	17%	1%
Stevens	Colville	WA	low	Isolated Trade Ctr	24%	1%
Stevens	Kettle Falls	WA	low	Isolated	32%	1%
Stevens	Northport	WA	high	Isolated	26%	1%
Stevens	Springdale	WA	very high	Spokane	5%	1%
Walla Walla	Burbank	WA	low	Tri-Cities ³	4%	0%
Walla Walla	College Place	WA	low	Tri-Cities ³	4%	0%
Walla Walla	Prescott	WA	low	Tri-Cities ³	0%	0%

Table 2-8. Agriculture Specialized Communities (1995)

County	Town	State	AG SR ¹	City Circle	FS/BLM Land %	FS/BLM Forage % ²
Walla Walla	Waitsburg	WA	med	Tri-Cities ³	6%	0%
Whitman	Albion	WA	very high	Pullman	0%	0%
Yakima	Grandview	WA	med	Yakima	2%	0%
Yakima	Granger	WA	low	Yakima	3%	0%
Yakima	Harrah	WA	med	Yakima	1%	0%
Yakima	Mabton	WA	low	Yakima	2%	0%
Yakima	Moxee	WA	med	Yakima	2%	0%
Yakima	Sunnyside	WA	low	Yakima	3%	0%
Yakima	Tieton	WA	low	Yakima	15%	0%
Yakima	Wapato	WA	med	Yakima	2%	0%
Yakima	White Swan	WA	med	Yakima	0%	0%
Yakima	Zillah	WA	med	Yakima	3%	0%

¹ AG SR = Agriculture Specialization Ratio (See Part 1)

² The FS/BLM Forage Percent is calculated at the county level.

³ Tri-Cities refers to the cities of Pasco, Richland, and Kennewick located in Washington State.

FS = Forest Service BLM = Bureau of Land Management

Source: Harris 1996; Frewing-Runyon 1995.

Table 2-9. Timber Specialized Communities (1995).

State	County	Town	Wood SR ¹	City Circle
ID	Ada	Meridian	low	Boise
ID	Adams	New Meadows	very high	Isolated
ID	Bannock	Inkom	med	Pocatello
ID	Bannock	Lava Hot Springs	low	Pocatello
ID	Benewah	Plummer	very high	Spokane
ID	Benewah	St. Maries	very high	Spokane
ID	Blaine	Bellevue	very high	Isolated Trade Ctr
ID	Boise	Horseshoe Bend	very high	Boise
ID	Bonner	Clark Fork	high	Isolated
ID	Bonner	Hope	very high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Bonner	Oldtown	very high	Spokane
ID	Bonner	Ponderay	med	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Bonner	Priest River	very high	Spokane
ID	Bonner	Sandpoint	high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	high	Isolated Trade Ctr
ID	Boundary	Moyie Springs	very high	Isolated
ID	Canyon	Nampa	low	Boise
ID	Cassia	Burley	low	Twin Falls
ID	Clearwater	Elk River	low	Isolated
ID	Clearwater	Orofino	high	Isolated
ID	Clearwater	Pierce	very high	Isolated
ID	Clearwater	Weippe	very high	Isolated
ID	Custer	Challis	low	Isolated
ID	Fremont	Ashton	very high	Rexburg
ID	Fremont	St. Anthony	very high	Rexburg
ID	Gem	Emmett	very high	Boise
ID	Gem	Montour	very high	Boise
ID	Gem	Sweet	high	Boise
ID	Gooding	Bliss	med	Twin Falls
ID	Idaho	Cottonwood	low	Isolated
ID	Idaho	Elk City	very high	Isolated
ID	Idaho	Grangeville	med	Isolated Trade Ctr
ID	Idaho	Kooskia	very high	Isolated
ID	Idaho	Riggins	low	Isolated
ID	Idaho	White Bird	high	Isolated
ID	Kootenai	Athol	high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Kootenai	Coeur d'Alene	low	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Kootenai	Fernan Lake	very high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Kootenai	Hayden	very high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Kootenai	Huetter	very high	Coeur d'Alene
ID	Kootenai	Rathdrum	med	Spokane
ID	Lemhi	Salmon	very high	Isolated Trade Ctr
ID	Lewis	Kamiah	very high	Isolated
ID	Madison	Rexburg	med	Rexburg
ID	Nez Perce	Lewiston	high	Lewiston
ID	Payette	Fruitland	very high	Ontario
ID	Payette	Payette	high	Ontario
ID	Shoshone	Osburn	med	Isolated
ID	Shoshone	Pinehurst	high	Coeur d'Alene

Table 2-9. Timber Specialized Communities (1995)

State	County	Town	Wood SR ¹	City Circle
ID	Teton	Driggs	very high	Rexburg
ID	Teton	Tetonia	very high	Rexburg
ID	Teton	Victor	very high	Rexburg
ID	Twin Falls	Filer	very high	Twin Falls
ID	Twin Falls	Hansen	med	Twin Falls
ID	Twin Falls	Twin Falls	low	Twin Falls
ID	Valley	Cascade	high	Isolated
ID	Washington	Cambridge	very high	Isolated
MT	Flathead	Columbia Falls	med	Kalispell
MT	Flathead	Kalispell	low	Kalispell
MT	Flathead	Whitefish	low	Kalispell
MT	Granite	Drummond	very high	Isolated
MT	Granite	Philipsburg	high	Anaconda
MT	Lake	Pablo	high	Missoula
MT	Lincoln	Eureka	high	Isolated
MT	Lincoln	Libby	low	Isolated Trade Ctr
MT	Lincoln	Rexford	very high	Isolated
MT	Lincoln	Troy	low	Isolated
MT	Mineral	Alberton	low	Missoula
MT	Mineral	Superior	high	Isolated
MT	Missoula	Bonnor	very high	Missoula
MT	Missoula	Missoula	low	Missoula
MT	Powell	Deer Lodge	med	Butte
MT	Ravalli	Darby	very high	Isolated
MT	Sanders	Thompson Falls	high	Isolated
OR	Crook	Prineville	high	Bend
OR	Deschutes	Bend	low	Bend
OR	Deschutes	Redmond	low	Bend
OR	Gilliam	Arlington	med	Isolated
OR	Grant	Dayville	med	Isolated
OR	Grant	John Day	very high	Isolated Trade Ctr
OR	Grant	Long Creek	high	Isolated
OR	Grant	Mount Vernon	very high	Isolated
OR	Grant	Prairie City	very high	Isolated Trade Ctr
OR	Grant	Seneca	low	Isolated
OR	Harney	Burns	high	Isolated Trade Ctr
OR	Harney	Hines	very high	Isolated Trade Ctr
OR	Jefferson	Madras	low	Bend
OR	Jefferson	Warm Springs	very high	Isolated
OR	Klamath	Malin	very high	Isolated
OR	Klamath	Merrill	med	Klamath Falls
OR	Lake	Lakeview	med	Isolated Trade Ctr
OR	Lake	Paisley	low	Isolated
OR	Morrow	Heppner	med	Isolated
OR	Morrow	Lexington	low	Isolated
OR	Umatilla	Echo	low	Tri-Cities ²
OR	Umatilla	Pilot Rock	very high	Pendleton
OR	Union	Elgin	very high	La Grande
OR	Union	Imbler	high	La Grande
OR	Union	La Grande	med	La Grande
OR	Union	North Powder	very high	La Grande

Table 2-9. Timber Specialized Communities (1995). continued

State	County	Town	Wood SR ¹	City Circle
OR	Union	Summerville	very high	La Grande
OR	Wallowa	Joseph	very high	Isolated
OR	Wallowa	Lostine	very high	Isolated
OR	Wallowa	Wallowa	very high	Isolated
OR	Wasco	Shaniko	low	Isolated
OR	Wheeler	Mitchell	high	Isolated
OR	Wheeler	Spray	med	Isolated
WA	Chelan	Cashmere	low	Wenatchee
WA	Chelan	Leavenworth	high	Wenatchee
WA	Ferry	Inchelium	high	Isolated
WA	Ferry	Republic	high	Isolated
WA	Kittitas	Cle Elum	med	Ellensburg
WA	Kittitas	Ellensburg	low	Ellensburg
WA	Kittitas	Roslyn	med	Ellensburg
WA	Klickitat	Bingen	high	The Dalles
WA	Klickitat	Goldendale	low	The Dalles
WA	Klickitat	White Salmon	low	The Dalles
WA	Okanogan	Coulee Dam	high	Isolated Trade Ctr
WA	Okanogan	Omak	very high	Isolated Trade Ctr
WA	Okanogan	Oroville	very high	Isolated
WA	Okanogan	Pateros	very high	Isolated
WA	Okanogan	Twisp	high	Isolated
WA	Okanogan	Winthrop	very high	Isolated
WA	Pend Oreille	Cusick	med	Isolated
WA	Pend Oreille	Ione	very high	Isolated
WA	Stevens	Chewelah	med	Isolated Trade Ctr
WA	Stevens	Colville	med	Isolated Trade Ctr
WA	Stevens	Kettle Falls	very high	Isolated
WA	Stevens	Northport	very high	Isolated
WA	Stevens	Springdale	med	Spokane
WA	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	low	Walla Walla
WA	Yakima	Moxee	very high	Yakima
WA	Yakima	Naches	very high	Yakima
WA	Yakima	Union Gap	very high	Yakima
WA	Yakima	White Swan	very high	Yakima
WA	Yakima	Yakima	high	Yakima
WA	Yakima	Zillah	high	Yakima

¹ Wood SR = Wood Specialization Ratio (see Part 1)² Tri-Cities refers to the cities of Pasco, Richland, and Kennewick located in Washington State.

Source: Harris 1996.

Table 2-10. Federal Government Specialized Communities, and Forest Service and BLM Offices and Employees (1995).

County	Town	State	Fed SR ¹	City Circle	FS/BLM Office	FS Office Employees ²	BLM Office Employees ²	Total Employment
Adams	Council	ID	high	Isolated	Yes	54		54
Adams	New Meadows	ID	high	Isolated	Yes	52		52
Bannock	Fort Hall	ID	very high	Blackfoot				0
Benewah	Plummer	ID	high	Spokane				0
Benewah	Tensed	ID	low	Spokane				0
Bingham	Aberdeen	ID	med	Blackfoot				0
Bingham	Basalt	ID	high	Blackfoot				0
Blaine	Sun Valley	ID	very high	Isolated				0
Boise	Horseshoe Bend	ID	high	Boise				0
Bonner	Oldtown	ID	med	Spokane				0
Bonneville	Idaho Falls	ID	low	Idaho Falls	Yes	30	54	84
Boundary	Bonnors Ferry	ID	low	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	72		72
Butte	Arco	ID	high	Isolated				0
Camas	Fairfield	ID	med	Isolated	Yes	32		32
Canyon	Wilder	ID	low	Boise				0
Cassia	Burley	ID	low	Twin Falls	Yes	17	43	60
Clark	Dubois	ID	low	Isolated	Yes	23		23
Clearwater	Elk River	ID	low	Isolated				0
Clearwater	Orofino	ID	med	Isolated	Yes	150		150
Custer	Challis	ID	low	Isolated	Yes	83		83
Custer	Clayton	ID	very high	Isolated	Yes	21		21
Custer	Ellis	ID	very high	Isolated				0
Custer	Mackay	ID	high	Isolated				0
Elmore	Glenns Ferry	ID	very high	Isolated				0
Elmore	Mountain Home	ID	very high	Boise	Yes	50		50
Franklin	Preston	ID	low	Logan, Utah				0
Fremont	Island Park	ID	very high	Isolated	Yes	38		38
Gooding	Gooding	ID	high	Twin Falls				0
Gooding	Hagerman	ID	very high	Twin Falls				0
Idaho	Elk City	ID	high	Isolated	Yes	86		86
Idaho	Grangeville	ID	med	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	184		184
Idaho	Riggins	ID	med	Isolated				0
Idaho	White Bird	ID	very high	Isolated	Yes	52		52

Table 2-10. Federal Government Specialized Communities, and Forest Service and BLM Offices and Employees (1995). continued

County	Town	State	Fed SR ¹	City Circle	FS/BLM Office	FS Office Employees ²	BLM Office Employees ²	Total Employment
Jefferson	Mudlake	ID	med	Idaho Falls				0
Jerome	Jerome	ID	low	Twin Falls				0
Kootenai	Athol	ID	low	Coeur d'Alene				0
Kootenai	Spirit Lake	ID	low	Spokane				0
Kootenai	Worley	ID	high	Spokane				0
Lemhi	Salmon	ID	med	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	163	54	217
Lincoln	Shoshone	ID	high	Twin Falls	Yes		61	61
Minidoka	Rupert	ID	low	Twin Falls				0
Nez Perce	Lapwai	ID	very high	Lewiston				0
Nez Perce	Lenore	ID	high	Lewiston				0
Nez Perce	Spalding	ID	very high	Lewiston				0
Owyhee	Grand View	ID	low	Isolated				0
Owyhee	Marsing	ID	low	Boise				0
Shoshone	Mullan	ID	very high	Isolated				0
Shoshone	Wallace	ID	low	Isolated				0
Teton	Driggs	ID	low	Rexburg	Yes	15		15
Teton	Victor	ID	low	Rexburg				0
Twin Falls	Twin Falls	ID	low	Twin Falls	Yes	64	10	74
Valley	Cascade	ID	high	Isolated	Yes	41		41
Granite	Philipsburg	MT	low	Anaconda	Yes	28		28
Lake	Arlee	MT	low	Missoula				0
Lake	St. Ignatius	MT	low	Missoula				0
Lincoln	Eureka	MT	high	Isolated	Yes	63		63
Lincoln	Libby	MT	low	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	206		206
Lincoln	Troy	MT	med	Isolated	Yes	92		92
Mineral	Superior	MT	low	Isolated	Yes	51		51
Powell	Deer Lodge	MT	low	Butte	Yes	9		9
Ravalli	Darby	MT	med	Isolated	Yes	101		101
Ravalli	Stevensville	MT	med	Missoula	Yes	23		23
Sanders	Plains	MT	high	Isolated	Yes	54		54
Crook	Prineville	OR	low	Bend	Yes	190	78	268
Grant	Dayville	OR	very high	Isolated				0
Grant	John Day	OR	high	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	176		176
Grant	Prairie City	OR	high	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	33		33

Harney	Hines	OR	high	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	74	60	134
Jefferson	Warm Springs	OR	med	Isolated				0
Klamath	Bonanza	OR	high	Klamath Falls				0
Klamath	Chiloquin	OR	low	Klamath Falls	Yes	69		69
Klamath	Merrill	OR	low	Klamath Falls				0
Lake	Lakeview	OR	high	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	108	57	165
Lake	Paisley	OR	low	Isolated	Yes	59		59
Malheur	Jordan Valley	OR	med	Isolated				0
Malheur	Ontario	OR	high	Ontario				0
Morrow	Boardman	OR	low	Tri-Cities ³				0
Morrow	Heppner	OR	low	Isolated	Yes	39		39
Sherman	Moro	OR	med	The Dalles				0
Sherman	Rufus	OR	very high	The Dalles				0
Umatilla	Adams	OR	low	Pendleton				0
Umatilla	Echo	OR	med	Tri-Cities ³				0
Umatilla	Pendleton	OR	low	Pendleton	Yes	88		88
Umatilla	Pilot Rock	OR	low	Pendleton				0
Umatilla	Umatilla	OR	low	Tri-Cities ³				0
Union	Cove	OR	low	La Grande				0
Union	Imbler	OR	med	La Grande				0
Union	North Powder	OR	low	La Grande				0
Wallowa	Enterprise	OR	med	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	90		90
Wallowa	Lostine	OR	high	Isolated				0
Wallowa	Wallowa	OR	med	Isolated				0
Wasco	Maupin	OR	high	Isolated				0
Adams	Ritzville	WA	low	Isolated				0
Benton	Benton City	WA	med	Tri-Cities ³				0
Chelan	Entiat	WA	high	Wenatchee	Yes	31		31
Chelan	Leavenworth	WA	low	Wenatchee	Yes	59		59
Chelan	Wenatchee	WA	low	Wenatchee	Yes	94	17	111
Columbia	Starbuck	WA	very high	Walla Walla				0
Douglas	Rock Island	WA	med	Wenatchee				0
Douglas	Waterville	WA	low	Wenatchee				0
Ferry	Inchelium	WA	very high	Isolated				0
Franklin	Kahlotus	WA	high	Isolated				0
Franklin	Pasco	WA	low	Tri-Cities ³				0
Garfield	Pomeroy	WA	med	Lewiston	Yes	30		30
Kittitas	Cle Elum	WA	low	Ellensburg	Yes	36		36
Klickitat	Bingen	WA	med	The Dalles				0
Klickitat	White Salmon	WA	low	The Dalles				0

Table 2-10. Federal Government Specialized Communities, and Forest Service and BLM Offices and Employees (1995). continued

County	Town	State	Fed SR ¹	City Circle	FS/BLM Office	FS Office Employees ²	BLM Office Employees ²	Total Employment
Lincoln	Reardan	WA	low	Spokane				0
Okanogan	Coulee Dam	WA	high	Isolated Trade Ctr				0
Okanogan	Nespelem	WA	very high	Isolated				0
Okanogan	Okanogan	WA	med	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	63		63
Okanogan	Omak	WA	med	Isolated Trade Ctr				0
Okanogan	Oroville	WA	low	Isolated				0
Okanogan	Tonasket	WA	low	Isolated	Yes	42		42
Okanogan	Twisp	WA	low	Isolated	Yes	39		39
Okanogan	Winthrop	WA	high	Isolated	Yes	41		41
Pend Oreille	Cusick	WA	med	Isolated				0
Pend Oreille	Metaline Falls	WA	very high	Isolated	Yes	23		23
Spokane	Country Homes	WA	high	Spokane				0
Spokane	Fairchild	WA	very high	Spokane				0
Spokane	Medical Lake	WA	med	Spokane				0
Spokane	Opportunity	WA	high	Spokane				0
Stevens	Colville	WA	low	Isolated Trade Ctr	Yes	120		120
Stevens	Kettle Falls	WA	low	Isolated	Yes	26		26
Stevens	Marcus	WA	low	Isolated				0
Stevens	Northport	WA	high	Isolated				0
Walla Walla	Burbank	WA	very high	Tri-Cities ³	Yes			0
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	WA	low	Walla Walla	Yes	47		47
Yakima	Granger	WA	low	Yakima				0
Yakima	Moxee	WA	low	Yakima	Yes	63		0
Yakima	Toppenish	WA	high	Yakima Trade Ctr	Yes	288		0
Yakima	Wapato	WA	low	Yakima	Yes	92		0
Yakima	White Swan	WA	very high	Yakima	Yes	51		0

¹ Fed SR = Agriculture Specialization Ration (See Part 1)

² 'Employees' refers to individuals employed either part-time or full-time.

³ Tri-Cities refers to the cities of Pasco, Richland, and Kennewick located in Washington State.

FS = Forest Service BLM = Bureau of Land Management

Source: Harris 1996.

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Appendix A - Standard Industrial Classifications

In order to understand how employment is distributed throughout the economy, measurement or classification systems were developed to categorize employment distribution. In most cases, industry uses the classifications outlined in the Standard Industrial Classification System (Tiebout 1962). This classification system was used in developing the economic base of the communities within the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area.

This classification scheme uses a hierarchical system that delineates employment from the broadest sense to a much finer scale. Nine broad industry categories capture employment: agriculture (includes forestry and fishing), mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate), government (Federal, State, and local). Each of these broad industry categories have subcategories, which in turn have subcategories. A shorthand reference system that labels employment by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes was designed to track this information. To gain a greater understanding of what each broad category contains in relation to employment distribution, the following subcategories were identified for each industry category.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

- Agriculture Production - Crops
- Agriculture Production - Livestock
- Agriculture Services
- Forestry
- Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping

Mining

- Metal Mining
- Oil, Gas, and Coal Extraction
- Nonmetallic Minerals, excluding Fuels

Construction

- General Building Contractors
- Heavy Construction Contractors
- Special Trade Contractors

Manufacturing

- Food and Kindred Products
- Textile Mill Products
- Apparel and Other Textile Products
- Lumber and Wood Products
- Furniture and Fixtures
- Paper and Allied Products
- Printing and Publishing
- Chemicals and Allied Products
- Petroleum and Coal Products
- Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products
- Leather and Leather Products
- Stone, Clay, and Glass Products
- Primary Metal Industries

Fabricated Metal Products
Machinery, except Electrical
Electronic and Electronic Equipment
Transportation Equipment
Instruments and Related Products
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Transportation and Public Utilities

Local and Inter-urban Transit
Trucking and Warehousing
Water Transportation
Air Transportation and Pipelines
Transportation Services
Communication
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services

Wholesale Trade

Durable Goods
Nondurable Goods

Retail Trade

Building Material and Garden Supplies
General Merchandise Stores
Food Stores
Auto Sealers and Service Stations
Apparel and Accessory Stores
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores
Eating and Drinking Places
Miscellaneous Retail

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

Banking
Credit Agencies other than Banks
Security Commodity Brokers-Services
Insurance Carriers
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services
Real Estate
Combined Real Estate, Insurance, etc.
Holding and Other Investment Offices
Services
Hotels and Other Lodging Places
Personal Services
Business Services
Auto Repair, Services, and Garages
Miscellaneous Repair Services
Motion Pictures
Amusement and Recreation Services
Health Services
Legal Services
Educational Services
Social Services
Museums, Gardens, and Zoos
Membership Organizations
Private Households
Miscellaneous Services
Nonclassifiable Establishments

Government

Agriculture-Forestry-Fishing
 Transportation and Public Utilities
 Retail Trade
 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)
 Services

Each of these subcategories are given a two-digit numerical SIC code for tracking purposes. The subcategories can be further broken down to determine employment figures at the finer scale if necessary. These further refinements are identified with three- and four-digit numerical codes. For example, within the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry group, the subgroup Forestry (SIC code 04) can be further broken down to Timber Tracts (SIC code 0811) or Forestry Services (SIC code 0851), depending on the need and level of information required.

The analysis in Part 1 used 12 broad industry categories to track employment in communities in the Interior Columbia Basin, these industry categories are: agriculture, agriculture services, mining, construction, trade, transportation, services, federal government, state and local government, wood products and paper manufacturing, other manufacturing, and FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate). The economic base for communities in the interior Columbia Basin was developed by refining this classification system to meet the unique subtleties of employment distribution for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project area.

Portland, Oregon

Gerald W. Williams
 Sociologist
 USDA Forest Service
 Pacific Northwest Region
 Portland, Oregon

An Estimation of Effects of the Draft EIS Alternatives on
 Communities

Management Review

Susan Glennettino Project Manager
 Geoff Middaugh Deputy Project Manager
 Jeff Walter EIS Team Leader

Boise, Idaho
 Walla Walla, Washington
 Boise, Idaho

Support Staff

The following Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project employees provided support in the preparation of this report.

Susan Bond Visual Information Specialist
 Andy Brunelle Intergovernmental Coordination Public Affairs
 Kathy Campbell Public Affairs Specialist
 Mary Carr Writer/Editor
 Cathy Humphrey Deputy EIS Team Leader
 Jerome B. Perez Writer/Editor
 Shari Whitwell Computer Specialist

Klamath Falls, Oregon
 Boise, Idaho
 Walla Walla, Washington
 Olympia, Washington
 Walla Walla, Washington
 Walla Walla, Washington
 Walla Walla, Washington

Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Staff

Greg Bell Pacer Infosys, Inc. on contract to BLM-GCM Project
 Carolyn McCarthy Pacer Infosys, Inc. on contract to BLM-GCM Project
 Arthur Miller Pacer Infosys, Inc. on contract to BLM-GCM Project

Fabricated Metal Products
Machinery, except Electrical
Electronic and Electronic Equipment
Transportation Equipment
Instruments and Related Products
Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Government
Agriculture-Forcing
Transportation and Public Utilities
Retail Trade
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)
Services

Transportation and Public Utilities

Each of these subcategories are given a two-digit numerical SIC code. The SIC code is further broken down to determine employment figures. The SIC code is necessary. These further refinements are identified with three- and four-digit numerical codes. For example, within the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry group, the SIC code 01 (SIC code 04) can be further broken down to Timber Tracts (SIC code 081) and Forestry Services (SIC code 082), depending on the need and level of information required.

The analysis in Part I used 12 broad industry categories to track employment in communities in the Interior Columbia Basin. These industry categories are: agriculture, agriculture and forestry, mining, construction, trade, transportation, services, federal government, state and local government, manufacturing, other manufacturing, and finance, insurance, and real estate. The economic base for communities in the Interior Columbia Basin was developed by refining this classification system to meet the unique subtleties of employment distribution for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project.

Building Maintenance
General Merchandise Stores
Food Stores
Auto Dealers and Service Stations
Apparel and Accessory Stores
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores
Eating and Drinking Places
Miscellaneous Retail

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

Banking
Credit Agencies other than Banks
Security Commodity Brokers-Services
Insurance Carriers
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services
Real Estate
Combined Real Estate, Insurance, etc.
Holding and Other Investment Offices
Services
Hotels and Other Lodging Places
Personal Services
Business Services
Auto Repair, Services, and Garages
Miscellaneous Repair Services
Motion Pictures
Amusement and Recreation Services
Health Services
Legal Services
Educational Services
Social Services
Museums, Gardens, and Zoos
Membership Organizations
Private Households
Miscellaneous Services
Nonclassifiable Establishments

Appendix B: List of Preparers

Authors

The following individuals contributed in preparation of the *Economic and Social Conditions of Communities: Economic and Social Characteristics of Interior Columbia Basin Communities with an Estimation of Effects on Communities from the Alternatives of the Eastside and Upper Columbia River Basin Draft Environmental Impact Statements*.

Nicholas E. Reyna

Economist
USDA Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Portland, Oregon

Economic and Social Characteristics of Communities in the Interior Columbia Basin

Richard H. Phillips

Economist
USDA Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Portland, Oregon

An Estimation of Effects of the Draft EIS Alternatives on Communities

Gerald W. Williams

Sociologist
USDA Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Portland, Oregon

An Estimation of Effects of the Draft EIS Alternatives on Communities

Management Review

Susan Giannettino

Project Manager

Boise, Idaho

Geoff Middaugh

Deputy Project Manager

Walla Walla, Washington

Jeff Walter

EIS Team Leader

Boise, Idaho

Support Staff

The following Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project employees provided support in the preparation of this report.

Susan Bond

Visual Information Specialist

Klamath Falls, Oregon

Andy Brunelle

Intergovernmental Coordination Public Affairs

Boise, Idaho

Kathy Campbell

Public Affairs Specialist

Walla Walla, Washington

Mary Carr

Writer/Editor

Olympia, Washington

Cathy Humphrey

Deputy EIS Team Leader

Walla Walla, Washington

Jerome E. Perez

Writer/Editor

Walla Walla, Washington

Shari Whitwell

Computer Specialist

Walla Walla, Washington

Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Staff

Greg Bell

Pacer Infotec, Inc. on contract to BLM, GIS Support

Carolyn McCarthy

Pacer Infotec, Inc. on contract to BLM, GIS Support

Arthur Miller

Pacer Infotec, Inc. on contract to BLM, GIS Support

Appendix B: List of Preparers

Authors

The following individuals contributed in preparation of the Economic and Social Conditions of Communities: Economic and Social Characteristics of Interior Columbia Basin Communities with an Estimation of Effects on Communities from the Alternatives of the Eastside and Upper Columbia River Basin Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Nicholas E. Reyna
Economist
USDA Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Portland, Oregon

Richard E. Phillips
Economist
USDA Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Portland, Oregon

Gerald W. Williams
Sociologist
USDA Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Portland, Oregon

An Estimation of Effects of the Draft EIS Alternatives on Communities

An Estimation of Effects of the Draft EIS Alternatives on Communities

Management Review

Susan Glanville
Deputy Project Manager
EIS Team Leader
Boise, Idaho
Walla Walla, Washington
Boise, Idaho

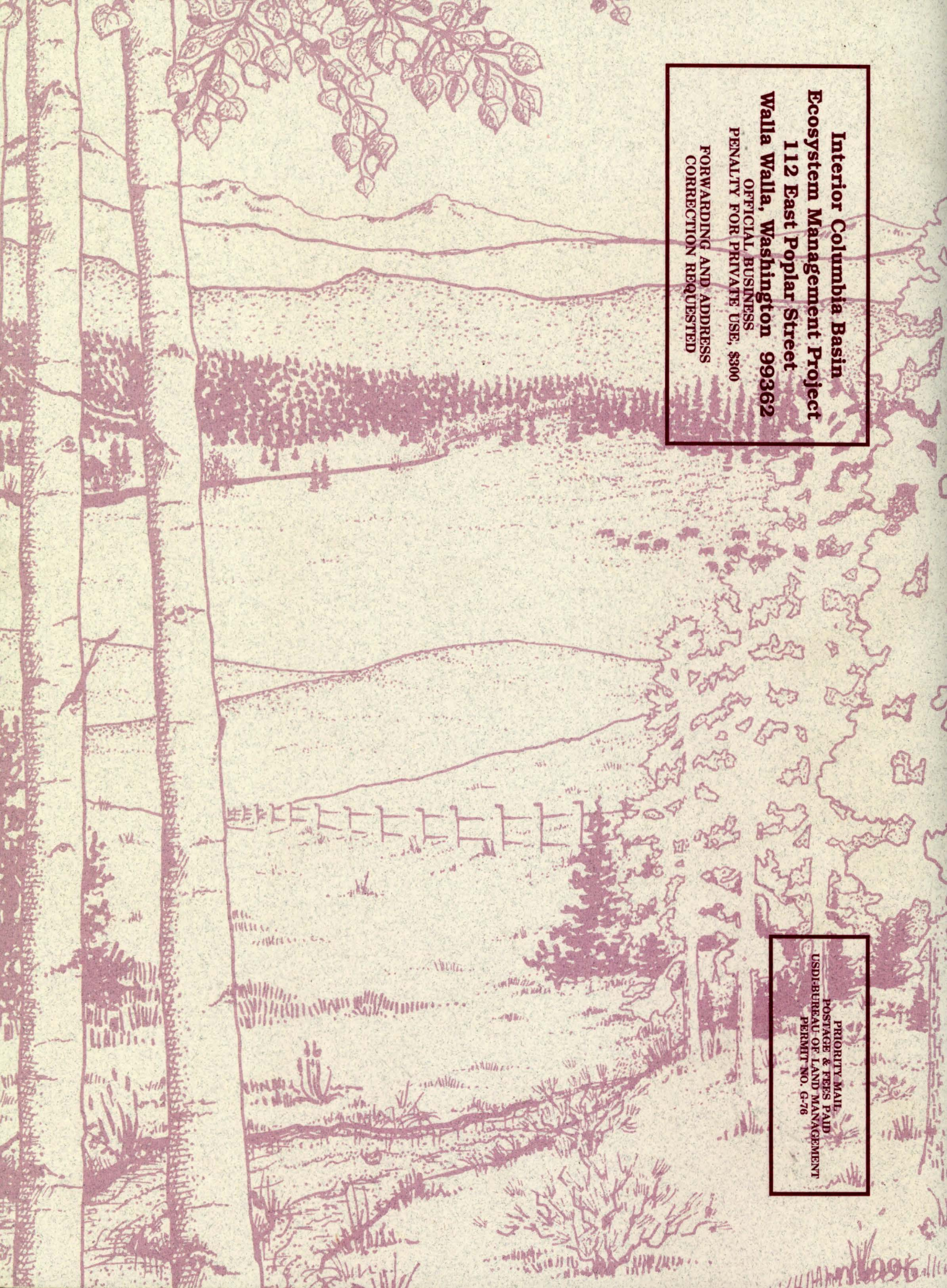
Support Staff

The following Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project employees provided support in the preparation of this report.

Susan Bond
Andy Brumelle
Kathy Campbell
Mary Carr
Cathy Humphrey
Jerome E. Perez
Shari Whitwell
Visual Information Specialist
Intergovernmental Coordination Public Affairs
Public Affairs Specialist
Writer/Editor
Deputy EIS Team Leader
Writer/Editor
Computer Specialist
Klamath Falls, Oregon
Boise, Idaho
Walla Walla, Washington
Olympia, Washington
Walla Walla, Washington
Walla Walla, Washington
Walla Walla, Washington

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Greg Bell
Carolyn McCarthy
Arthur Miller
Pacer Infotec, Inc. on contract to BLM, GIS Support
Pacer Infotec, Inc. on contract to BLM, GIS Support
Pacer Infotec, Inc. on contract to BLM, GIS Support



**Interior Columbia Basin
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